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UNITED STATES INDORSES CHINA'S KIAOCHOW CLAIM

Support Is Given, It Is Announced, to Restoration of Territory in Dispute — Is Factor in Proposed New Loan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—With announcement made that the United States will back the Republic of China in its Kiaochow claims of sovereignty over that peninsula and Shantung Province, interest has been revived in the matter of the proposed Chinese loan, mention of which was made recently. Inquiry reveals the fact that beyond question this government will encourage American bankers to take the lion's share of any bonds that may be made to China.

Responsible officials of the Chinese government, however, fully realize that the only security they can give the bankers who will finance their government, must be based upon a unified China, and that the integrity of a loan based upon conditions that have existed for more than a year would not be ample. It appears, however, that President Hsu Shi-Chang has proceeded so far in his efforts at conciliation between the northern and southern factions of the republic that the solution of the differences that have divided the country seems now to be in sight. As a matter of fact, it is considered that conciliation may be accomplished before spring. John J. Abbott, of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago, who represents the American bankers, is now in China making a survey. Upon his report will depend the question of the loan, or loans, and the extent to which various countries may participate.

The original six-power group has dwindled to four, with Russia and Germany out of the combination. The powers from whom China may draw financially are the United States, Great Britain, France, and Japan. It is understood that American bankers are ready to take the larger share, although the others, including Japan, may be taken into the combination when once the integrity of the Chinese Federal Government is guaranteed by agreements of the political factions. It is probable that not only one loan will be arranged, covering a long period of years. The first, possibly for the sum of \$50,000,000, will be needed for the construction of railroads, as China must be equipped for the transportation from the interior to the seaboard of the vast quantities of raw materials which are to be made available from the great natural storehouse of Central Asia when tranquility is restored in the world. What China needs at the present moment, according to some who have studied the Far Eastern situation, is an awakening, a solidarity of the masses, and a realization of a national spirit. China's declaration of war against Germany was apparently negative, so far as a national awakening was concerned. It is the conviction of diplomatists that a victory in the Kiaochow situation for China will serve more to create a national spirit than any other event that could come to pass. Furthermore, it is seen here, the expected agreement between the North and South of China could have no more effective seal of integrity than the appearance of this national spirit.

MR. TAFT ASKS DRY LAW ENFORCEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The liquor interests, which have been making wide use of two letters written by William Howard Taft, former President of the United States, last year, and opposing national constitutional prohibition, are now confronted with a problem. While they are giving advice, and receiving it from high sources, that the prohibition law will spread lawlessness, as an infringement of personal liberty, they are wondering what to make of a recent statement by Mr. Taft himself, in which he says:

"It is now the duty of every good citizen, in the premises, no matter what his previous opinion of the wisdom or expediency of the amendment, to urge and vote for all reasonable and practical legislative measures by Congress adapted to secure the enforcement of this amendment."

COMMITTEE OPPOSES HEALTH INSURANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MADISON, Wisconsin.—A committee on social insurance, named by the Wisconsin Legislature two years ago, in its report, has made recommendations against compulsory health insurance.

NOTABLE AIR FLIGHT IN SPAIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Thursday).—The Spanish military aviator, Captain Fajal, has accomplished a flight from Madrid to Seville in 2 hours 28 minutes, in an all-Spanish biplane. The average time for the journey in an express train is about 13 hours.

VISCOUNT JELICOE BEGINS EMPIRE TOUR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Admiral Viscount Jellicoe will start on his Empire tour on Feb. 20, traveling on H.M.A.S. New Zealand. The purpose of the tour is to enable Admiral Jellicoe to consult and advise the governments of India, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa on matters of naval defense. The tour will take place in the order indicated. Admiral Jellicoe will be accompanied by Lady Jellicoe.

NEW DEPARTURE OF CLYDE SHIPBUILDER

Yarrow's Works to Be Developed at Vancouver in Order to Build Passenger and Cargo Boats for the Pacific Coast

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GLASGOW, Scotland (Friday).—The announcement recently made that Messrs. Yarrow's shipbuilding and engineering firm had decided to decrease the volume of business at the Clyde works and increase the establishment at Vancouver, led to a visit of a representative of The Christian Science Monitor to the firm's works at Scotland. The representative ascertained that the directorate has come to the conclusion that as the world war has altered very considerably the various centers of gravity of labor, it is necessary to make a readjustment accordingly.

It is widely known that Messrs. Yarrow have so far specialized on certain types of boats. During the war they have been engaged almost entirely on torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers, also supplying large numbers of shallow draft vessels for use on inland rivers all over the world. These vessels take up their duties where deep sea boats leave off.

The intention of the directorate is to develop this line of work on the Pacific coast of America. Besides constructing shallow-draft vessels—which require to be built in sections and fitted up afterward at the places where they are to be employed, not being strong enough to carry themselves across the sea—it is the intention of the company to undertake the building of boats of more ordinary types suitable for passenger and cargo traffic.

It has to be remarked that, as the construction of such boats does not require the more highly skilled labor necessary for the class of work the company is now chiefly engaged upon, it is anticipated that it will be comparatively easy to find suitable labor on the Pacific coast, which will be readily trained and quite adequate thereafter for the new branch of work. The management at the Glasgow works does not consider the demands of work at Vancouver will tend to diminish to any appreciable extent the activity of the Glasgow business, at any rate for an indefinite period.

It has to be remembered that as the carrying facilities for materials used in the construction of vessels improved, freights will proportionally be reduced. It is possible, even now, to get delivery of steel angles made in America at a cost which bears not more than 12 miles out of Glasgow.

A simple example illustrates the nature of the problems confronting the large enterprises in the choice of the best situations for their energies. Messrs. Yarrow's works are among the best-appointed in the United Kingdom and a feature of the management has been the almost unbroken friendly relations with the employees. As the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed by the management, when difficulties have arisen, the practice has been to meet the representatives of the men round a table and allow the grievances of the men to be there and then discussed.

The result has invariably been an equitable adjustment. Sir Alfred Yarrow has had the needs of the employees constantly before him, even establishing scholarships for the higher education of apprentices, and instituting schemes to allow of a combination of their technical studies with the practical work during training. The comforts of the men are also attended to by the provision of reading rooms and a canteen.

NORTH DAKOTA ENDS FORCED VACCINATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota.—By a vote of 98 to 18 the State House of Representatives on Friday afternoon adopted Senate Bill 21, and wiped compulsory vaccination off the statute books of North Dakota. The bill carries an emergency clause giving it immediate effect and this was adopted by approximately the same vote.

Senate Bill 31 provides that vaccination or inoculation shall not be a condition precedent to admission to any public or private school or college or to the enjoyment of any other privileges of citizenship.

PREMIER'S OPENING SPEECH AT WEIMAR

Herr Ebert Declares the Attitude of German Republic at First Session of Constituent Assembly Held in Weimar

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—The Berlin Government wireless transmits Herr Ebert's speech at the opening of the German National Assembly as follows: "Ladies and Gentlemen. In the name of the government of the Empire, I greet the constituent assembly of the German nation. With a special cordiality, I welcome the women, who appear for the first time with equal rights in the Parliament of the Empire.

"The provisional government owes its mandates to the revolution, and will resign it into the hands of the National Assembly. In the revolution, the German people rose against an outworn collapsing dominion of force. As soon as the right of self-determination is assured to the Germans, a return will be made to constitutional paths.

"It is only on the broad beaten track of parliamentary debate, and decision by resolution that progress can be made in pressing changes in the economic and social domains, without destroying the empire and its economic structure.

"Therefore the government greets in this National Assembly the highest and only sovereign power in Germany. The old kings and princes, by grace of God, have gone for ever. We do not forbid anyone to cherish a sentimental reverence for their memory, but as surely as this National Assembly has a great republican majority, as surely has the old dispensation by the will of God been abolished for ever.

"The German people are free, and will remain free henceforward for all time. This freedom is the only hope which remains to the German people, the only way by which it can extricate itself from the quagmire of the war, and of defeat.

"We have lost the war. This fact is not in any way the result of the revolution. It was the Imperial Government of Prince Maximilian of Baden which arranged the armistice which has made us helpless."

"After the collapse of our allies, and in view of the military and economic situation, they could not act otherwise. The revolution declined to accept responsibility for the misery into which the German people have been plunged by the distorted policy of the old régime and the arrogance of militarism. Neither is it responsible for our serious dearth of food supplies. The fact that we have lost many hundred thousand lives through starvation blockade, that hundreds of thousands of men, women and old people have fallen victims to it, kills the clasp that we could have managed with our food supplies, had it not been for the revolution.

"Defeat and dearth of food supplies have delivered us into the hands of the enemy powers. But it is not only we who have been terribly exhausted by the war, but our enemies also. The feeling of exhaustion among our enemies is the cause of their efforts to obtain indemnities from the German people, and is the reason why the idea of exploitation is carried into the work of peace."

"These plans for revenge call for the sharpest protest. The German people cannot be made the paid slaves of other countries for 20, 40 or 60 years. The terrible calamity of the war for the whole of Europe can only be repaired by mutual cooperation of the peoples.

"In view of the stupendous misery of the peoples, in view of the stupendous misery on all sides, the question of guilt seems almost trifling. Nevertheless, the German people are resolved to call to account, themselves, all those against whom intentional guilt or malicious action can be proved.

"But those ought not to be punished, who were themselves victims, victims of the war, victims of our former lack of freedom."

"For what were our enemies fighting, according to their testimony? To destroy Kaiserism? It exists no longer. It has been settled forever. The very fact of this National Assembly shows it. They fought to destroy militarism. It has fallen to pieces and will never rise again.

"Our enemies, according to their solemn proclamations, fought for justice, freedom, and a lasting peace. But the terms of the armistice have been of unheard of severity up to the present, and have been mercilessly carried out.

"Alsace, without further discussion, is treated as French territory. Writings issued by us for election to the National Assembly were stopped. Germans are being driven out of the country and their possessions sequestered, and their territory occupied on the left bank of the Rhine.

SPAIN DENOUNCES COMMERCIAL TREATY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Thursday).—It is reported that the Anglo-Spanish commercial convention made during the war has now been denounced. The subject seems to have caused unnecessary apprehension in some quarters, but La Epoca, in an editorial on the subject, in which it indicated the advantages which accrued to Spain during the war on account of the convention, declares that the denunciation will not to any extent prejudicially affect Spanish interests.

It also points out that the restrictions on imports and exports to and from Great Britain have been almost completely removed, and in future Spain may depend on being supplied with a full quantity of coal on the same condition as the allied nations, while on the other hand the exportation of fruits and vegetables from Spain to England are expected to be increased.

NATIONAL COUNCIL TO DISCUSS LABOR

President Wilson Has Already Approved Call for Conference of Governors of States—Plan Sought to End Unemployment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Soon after President Wilson returns, a conference of the governors of all the states will be called in Washington to determine a plan for the solution of the unemployment problem, and to combat the increasing activities of radical elements throughout the country. This decision is the first coherent step that has been taken to devise means for meeting a situation which is daily becoming more menacing. What the plan will be, no one knows, but when once a plan is arranged, the governors will be asked and expected to cooperate in its enforcement, thus assuring uniformity of policy throughout the nation. This development will, in due time, be announced officially, as the President already has given his consent to it.

Government officials and shipbuilding interests are watching the arrangements that are being made for a convention of the metal trades workers in Philadelphia next Monday. The credentials of several hundred delegates from eastern shipyards already have been passed upon by the projectors of the convention. Ostensibly the purpose of the meeting is to organize a metal trades council, there being no such organization in the American Federation of Labor, but the real purpose is two-fold. First, it is the intention to inaugurate a strike in the shipyards at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk and other points, if the Seattle strike shows a prospect of succeeding, and second, to take possession of the shipyards and operate them. The same radical elements which brought about the general strike in Seattle are engineering the eastern movement.

The Department of Labor had no reports from the Pacific Northwest during Friday, but officials here, in view of the efforts to extend the strike movement, regarded the situation as serious. That effective steps must be taken to stem the tide of Bolshevism in the United States which has manifested itself in virtually complete cessation of industry at Seattle, and is aiming to bring disorder and stagnation to the east coast, has been realized finally in the purpose to call the governors together. The army of unemployed is increasing daily with the discharge of troops. Reports of the United States Employment Service show a steady increase in the surplus of labor. This surplus at the present moment is well over 500,000. In Connecticut, the surplus over the demand is steadily increasing. Every center except New Britain reports surpluses over demands, with increasing unemployment. New Britain continues to report a shortage. The hope is expressed, however, that this condition will continue only till the building trades become active, as a large percentage of the builders' hardware used in the country is made in Connecticut. Increase in unemployment is reported generally throughout New England. In New York State, the surplus of labor has increased appreciably in Buffalo and other large cities. In the Middle West, similar conditions prevail.

In Alabama, there is some demand for miners and agricultural help. In Georgia, there is some shortage in Atlanta and Savannah, but taking the State as a whole, there is a surplus of all classes of labor. Savannah reports a shortage of mechanics and shipyard workers. Florida reports that the supply of labor exceeds the demand, with numbers of mechanics and machinists out of work. There are but few opportunities for labor in Florida, except for agricultural workers, sawmill laborers, turpentine producers and common laborers. Returning soldiers who are natives of the State will be taken care of, but a warning is issued that soldiers from other states are flocking there in larger numbers than conditions warrant. Norfolk, Virginia, reports a shortage of 1800, while Richmond reports a surplus. There is a surplus of clerical help throughout the State. Nashville, Tennessee, reports a surplus of 2000, without much change in other cities from last week. In

(Continued on page two, column two)

EMBARGO PROBLEM TO BE REFERRED

Trade Section of Peace Conference, It Is Announced, Will Deal With Restrictive Rules During Reconstruction Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—All differences of opinion between the government of the United States and the governments of the Allies arising out of tariffs and embargoes that have been imposed, or may be imposed in the immediate future, are to be referred for amicable settlement to the trade section of the Peace Conference. This information reached Washington through diplomatic channels, and was imparted to senators who were disposed to make an issue of the British embargo order excluding certain articles from the United Kingdom.

It is not definitely known whether this decision was arrived at subsequent to the introduction by Senator Weeks of his resolution calling on the State Department for information as to what it had been taken to have Great Britain "modify or suspend" the trade order. The indications, however, now are that no action will be taken on the resolution, even if Senator Weeks calls it up again.

Sensors were informed that the British Government is willing and anxious to have the whole question discussed on its merits, and as it affects Great Britain as well as the United States and other countries. In other words, if an embargo on certain of the articles mentioned in the list is such as to impose a peculiar hardship on American manufacturers, the matter will be referred to the consideration of the trade section of the conference, and the British Government, it is inferred, will be disposed to compromise on such recommendations as are made.

Sensors were informed through the same sources that not merely the British Government, but those of all the nations whose industry was practically destroyed in the four years of war against Germany would be compelled to adopt emergency measures to set industry on its feet as well as to secure employment for the demobilized armies.

Belgium, according to an announcement already made by the War Trade Board, will place an embargo on virtually all articles, with the exception of foodstuffs. There are in Washington officials who have seen the condition in which the war leaves Belgium, and it is not expected that there will be a disposition to cavil at the steps she is compelled to take to rehabilitate, to some extent, her destroyed industrial fabric.

From an industrial standpoint, France is practically in the same condition, and she will, it is understood, be compelled to put some restrictions on imports, if only for a limited time. The trade committee of the conference is now considering the needs of all the allied countries, as well as the United States, and the measures that must be taken to meet the emergency in each case.

The Weeks' resolution, as originally introduced, declared that the placing of embargoes, in itself, constituted an infraction of the third of President Wilson's 14 peace terms, referring to economic barriers. This proviso, however, was stricken from the resolution. It is now known that the trade committee of the conference was formed to meet exactly such problems as are involved in the economic exigencies which lead to temporary embargoes. Two of the members of the committee are Vance C. McCormick, formerly chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board.

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COMMISSION REFUSED ENTRY TO BIALYSTOK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERNE, Switzerland (Thursday).—A Warsaw message states that the two British officers, on an official mission in Poland, Colonel Wade and Lieutenant Foster, left the Polish capital for Bialystok to prepare a report on the situation there. Bialystok, however, is still occupied by German troops and the German officer in command refused to allow the two officers to enter the town. They were, therefore, compelled to return to Warsaw.

BRITISH WOMEN'S INVITATION TO LILLE

Sir Harry Brittain Says Proposed Sending of Delegates Would Give Opportunity to Realize German Nature

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Sir Harry Brittain, M. P., has just returned from Lille with an invitation from the Mayor of the city to British women to come over and see the conditions resulting from the German domination. As a matter of fact, the scheme is Sir Harry Brittain's own, thought of before the signing of the armistice, but since in abeyance.

"I want to get British women from all classes to go over and see for themselves, so that they can come back and tell others," said Sir Harry Brittain to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "We British people are much too apt to think 'well, Fritz is on his back now, and we must not be too hard on him.' It is to prevent that kind of attitude, now that Germany is whining, that I advocate this visit of women who can write and speak, women factory hands, women from the Lancashire mills, women of a variety of professions."

"The idea is taking on," said Sir Harry, pointing to a pile of letters. "These are all from people who are interested in the scheme. I have made no definite plan of how the thing is to be worked; I prefer to wait and get suggestions from outside."

"Lille is busy repairing the damage done. It is slow work, every bit of machinery in the mills is destroyed, bridges are down—some of them absolutely no strategic value, destroyed just for the pleasure of destroying—trees, avenues of them, cut down."

"As for Lens, it is the saddest sight of all. It seems almost worse to see a great manufacturing town destroyed than it does to see an old place like Ypres. Everybody should see what the German is capable of; and, as it is impossible for everybody to go over, the next best thing is for a batch to go, who can come back and tell what they have seen. The invitation of Lille is to women of the British Empire, and I hope to get women from the Dominions over, as well as from the United Kingdom."

WORLD WHEAT YIELD SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—A cheering prospect is provided by the official estimate of the probable yield of this year's wheat harvest in the international crop report which shows a grand total of 14 importing and exporting countries of 57,000,000 tons, as compared with 49,500,000 tons in 1917.

Sir James Wilson, formerly delegate to the British Empire at the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, has roughly estimated that all the importing countries of the world are likely to import during the year ending in July next not more than 16,200,000 tons as compared with their pre-war average of 16,700,000 tons.

EARLY COMPLETION OF LEAGUE DRAFT EXPECTED IN PARIS

Draft of League of Nations Scheme May Be Submitted to the Peace Conference Before Mr. Wilson's Departure

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday).—It is now stated that, as a result of the work of the Commission for the League of Nations, it will be possible to present a draft of a scheme before the plenary sitting of the Peace Conference before President Wilson leaves for Washington.

There are not a few friends of the scheme who regret that it has not been found possible to let the public into the secret of the deliberations of the Hôtel Crillon. Absolutely nothing is allowed to be known of the discussions carried on by the representatives of the five great powers, with those of Belgium, Serbia, Brazil, China, Portugal, Poland, Greece, Rumania and Tzecho-Slovakia, on a subject on which the world in a blind way is hanging its hopes, and about which it knows practically nothing.

The arguments under which the scheme is being hammered out, if granted a certain amount of publicity, would have proved a priceless means of education to the public.

But the entire subject of publicity at the Peace Conference is generally recognized to be a good example of an "impasse," which appears to be reached immediately an effort is made to combine the gratification of the demand for public information and the necessity, real or supposed, of maintaining a discreet silence on questions capable of rousing national susceptibilities.

A most picturesque episode of the Quai d'Orsay conference has taken place this week, when Emir Feisal, son of the King of the Hedjaz, accompanied by his suite, presented the Arab claims in Arabic before a council of 10.

The subject thus introduced so picturesquely is likely to provide the conference with a good many knotty points to further test its capacity for statesmanship.

The sitting of the great Peace Conference is to be recorded on canvas. There will probably be more than one picture painted of the scene at the Quai d'Orsay, but, as far as Great Britain is concerned, Mr. Lloyd George has already appointed Augustus John, president of the National Portrait Society, and Sir William Orpen, A. R. A., to execute the work.

Storthing's Message

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Thursday).—After the ceremonial opening of the Norwegian Storthing, on Monday, the president proposed that the following telegram should be sent to the Peace Conference:

"The Storthing declares itself in favor of the establishment of a League of Nations, which will prevent future wars, and which, based on the ideas of right, justice, and liberty, shall include all civilized nations. It will be greeted by the Norwegian people as one of the most important stages in the history of humanity."

Italian Press Proposals

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Thursday).—Italian papers commenting on the great demands presented to the Peace Conference in general, express an opinion that an agreement should be reached on the basis of the claim of Greece to certain islands being recognized, in return for concessions to Italy in Asia Minor.

Official Report

PARIS, France (Friday).—The Society of Nations Commission of the Peace Conference held a session last night which was attended by all the 19 members, and which continued for three hours. The commission made considerable progress and disposed of additional sections of the plan for the Society of Nations.

The commission will continue to meet nightly until a complete plan is agreed upon.

President Wilson was with the commission throughout the evening. Regarding the meeting of the commission last night, the report is as follows: "The fourth meeting of the Commission of the League of Nations met at 8:30 o'clock last evening at the Hôtel Crillon. Dr. Kramarz, Mr. Venizelos, Mr. Dmowski, and Mr. Deunany, representing respectively the Tzecho-Slovak Republic, Greece, Poland, and Rumania, took up their duties as members of the commission."

"The commission provisionally approved a number of additional articles to the draft. The approval of these articles marks an accord on certain questions of the greatest importance concerning the positive functions of the league. Substantially one-half of the draft has now been covered."

"A secretariat, consisting of M. Clauzel, Lord Eustace Percy and Mr. Shephardson, has been appointed for the drafting of the procès-verbaux. The next meeting will be held at 8:30 o'clock this evening at the Hôtel Crillon."

FOREIGN MINISTER'S ACTION DISCUSSED

Reports of Criticism of the German Secretary's Sympathy With the Old Régime Are Sent Out From Berlin

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BERNE, Switzerland (Thursday).—The Wireless Press special Berlin correspondent reports a growing volume of criticism regarding the public utterances of the new German Foreign Secretary, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, who was selected to succeed Dr. W. S. Solf, nominally because he was free from the taint of the old school of diplomacy.

The Count's recent utterances, however, which have mostly taken the form of interviews granted newspapers, have created a very different and very unfavorable impression. He also resolutely opposes the publication of German Foreign Office documents bearing on the beginning of the war on the ground that "all powers were equally responsible for the outbreak of hostilities."

Members of the Provisional Government, the correspondent continues, doubtless sympathize with the Count, but they are beginning to fear his indiscretions may cause fresh international trouble and retard the conclusion of peace.

The Provisional Government, together with all Germans who have any sense of responsibility and understanding of the dangers of postponing the resumption of normal productive activity, want, above everything, the quick conclusion of a definite peace. This is their only hope. If Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau proves to be an obstacle thereto, his official life will come to a speedy end.

Saxon Election Returns

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday).—According to latest reports, the result of the elections for the Saxon Diet are as follows: Majority-Socialists 40 seats; German Democrats 21; Independent Socialists 15; German National People's Party 14; German People's Party 5; Christian People's Party 1.

Secular Education Urged

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday).—At a meeting in Berlin on Monday, Herr Haendel, present Socialist Prussian Minister of Education, declared in favor of gradual separation of the church from the state, and of the state from the church, which he said, would be to the mutual benefit of both. He recognized, he said, the extraordinary valuable social strength of Christianity, and, contributing, said that religious education, both for teachers and scholars, should be without any compulsion.

German Shippers Meet

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday).—Negotiations took place in Berlin on Tuesday and Wednesday between the government and delegates from German shipping lines regarding the armistice terms and the placing of the German merchant fleet in service for international re-employment. An agreement was reached regarding the tonnage to be paid by the government to the companies. A meeting is to take place shortly, either at Spa or at Rotterdam, between the entente delegates and those of the German companies, to settle the final details, especially the date when the fleet is to raise anchor.

Corrected Election Returns

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—A Berlin message, giving a corrected list of elections to the German National Assembly states: Majority Socialists obtained 163 not 155 seats; Center 88 not 91; Democrats 75 as previously reported; Conservatives 42 not 38; German People's Party (National Liberals) and Independent Socialists 21 not 22, each; Eleven seats fall to various minor parties.

German Loan Proposed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Thursday).—A Copenhagen message states that the German Government intends to raise a great loan in Scandinavia, and though the details are not known, Denmark is expected to help with a sum approximating 250,000,000 marks. Disapproval of the scheme is expressed in Danish circles.

Films for Propaganda

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday).—The German Government is reported to be associating a cinematograph bureau with the press department of the Imperial Chancellery, with a view to using the film for political and economic propaganda throughout Germany. Large sums of money are to be devoted to this form of propaganda.

Germany's Coal and Iron

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Thursday).—A Berlin Government wireless message states: With reference to the presumed separation of the industrial region of Alsace-Lorraine from Germany, the remaining of Upper Silesia for Germany is commented upon openly as a

vital question for the future development of Germany. The region of the losses in coal and iron from the western regions, which have hitherto been German, is possible if Upper Silesia becomes the main industrial region of Germany.

Without Upper Silesia, Germany must become a country which has to import its coal requirements. Moreover the provisioning of Berlin with coal depends almost entirely on Upper Silesia, and is at the present time greatly endangered by the strike.

PREMIER'S OPENING SPEECH AT WEIMAR

(Continued from page one)

peril owing to their moral breakdown and hard, forced labor. "No spirit of conciliation is shown in this application of a policy of violence. The grounds given for the terms of the armistice were that they were imposed on the ancient régime of Hohenzollern. What justification is there for the fact that they are continually made more severe for the young Socialist republic, although we exerted all our energies to fulfill the heavy obligations imposed upon us."

"We warn the enemy not to try us beyond the limits of our endurance. Any German government might some day be compelled, like General von Winterfeldt, to renounce any further co-operation in the peace negotiations, and to shift on the shoulders of the enemy the whole burden of responsibility for the reorganization of the world."

"Let them not place before us the fateful choice between starvation and disgrace. Even a Socialist people's government, and this one in particular, must hold fast to the motto 'the worst privations rather than dishonor.' If to those who have lost their all in the war, and have no fear of losing anything further were also added those who believed Germany had nothing more to lose, then the counsels of despair would inevitably carry the day."

Scenes at Weimar

Extensive Preparations for Imperial Assembly's First Sessions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Friday).—The Berlin Government yesterday circulated through its wireless stations a lengthy communication regarding the meeting of the National Assembly at Weimar. Weimar, they begin, once before at a time of extreme distress and internal greatness the focus of all Germany, awaits the National Assembly. Everywhere the finishing touch is being put to things.

The Hof Theater is being put in order, and in the Sophia convent opposite, the establishment of an auxiliary telegraph office is being proceeded with. A makeshift affair, but a highly complicated organization, with swarms everywhere, and a small battalion of male and female officials are in readiness. Big newspapers and information bureaux have been accommodated with rooms in the same building, and even though traffic may still cause difficulties, care has been taken to insure that the world may obtain news quickly and surely of what is happening here.

The world has an interest in this, since it is not only of importance for Germany, but for the whole of Europe, that Germany shall be led out of her present affliction into a peaceful and safeguarded existence, and that the achievements of the German transformation shall be firmly established and continued.

Weimar is conscious of the rôle it has to play, and in accordance with its tradition, bears itself with quiet and dignity. The guests of Weimar know what is expected of them. They realize their task, and are already at work. Yesterday and today, party meetings took place. German Democrats, in so far as railway difficulties did not prevent them, met yesterday at Erfurt. The Center Party also had several discussions, and the Majority Socialists have come to an agreement regarding the tactics they will adopt.

The first problems which demand solution are, the election of a state president, and a decision regarding the emergency constitution. Representatives who enter the meeting house tomorrow afternoon will pass the dual statue of the Weimar, the "Dioscuri," who, with quiet and friendly countenances, look across the quiet and friendly square. Germany's best past watches before the door whence Germany's future is to issue, lawful and sealed.

On the occasion of the opening of the German National Assembly, the old Goethe town of Weimar wears an unusually military aspect. As a result of the threatening attitude of the Spartacist groups of the Thüringen towns, the government, determined to maintain public order by every means at its disposal, has taken far-reaching and thorough steps in a military sense. About 25,000 men are billeted round Weimar, including artillery and detachments of mine-throwers. A selected detachment of the Berlin police has charge of the public safety in and around the Parliament buildings.

Up to today, general quiet and confidence which has been communicated to the population. The general spirit is expressed in the display of flags, among which the black and red and golden colors of the predominant parties of the National Assembly, which, as already reported, present a completely changed appearance as compared with those of the last Reichstag, constituted themselves on Wednesday. The decisively strongest party, the Majority Socialists, whose best-known leaders belong to the present government, elected Dr. David as their group leader. The Center Party, which, in times of the revolution, conducted its

election campaign under the name of the Christian People's Party, and has resumed its old name, elected Herr Grober as their leader.

The bourgeoisie Left, the German Democratic Party, has entrusted its leadership to the former vice-Chancellor, Frederick von Payer. The German People's Party, the former National Liberal Party, has in place of the well-known deputy, Herr Stresemann, elected the former Saxon Premier, Herr Heinze, as chairman of its group.

The parliamentary groups of the right combined together in the German National People's Party, lack their former well-known leaders, such as Count von Westarp and Herr von Heydebrand. The senior member of this group, the former State Secretary, Count Posadowsky, will for the present take charge of the conduct of affairs.

The parliamentary situation at Weimar, and also the preliminary conferences of the parties, show the probability, or in any case the possibility, of the Majority Socialists, German Democrats and Center forming one combined parliamentary group. From this, the conclusion may be drawn that the bourgeois parties in question will also have representatives in the government and in the parliament's praesidium.

The opening session today was preceded by religious services in the Evangelical and Roman Catholic churches, in which many deputies took part. According to arrangements already made, the National Assembly will open in the afternoon with an address of welcome by Herr Frederick Ebert, the Social Democrat, Herr Frank, as senior member, will then take over the chairmanship. It is intended that, for the time being, the assembly shall take over the agenda of the former Reichstag, and that on Friday, it shall proceed with the election of a president.

The Vorwärts announces that, according to parliamentary usage, the Majority Socialists will choose one of their members and present him for election as the president.

The most urgent and pressing bills are the Finance Bill, by means of which the present government is provided with credit for the period since Nov. 9 last, to cover the expenses incurred since then, and a bill regarding the constitution, debate upon which is to be opened by Herr Scheidemann.

The Weimar Assembly

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BERNE, Switzerland (Thursday).—The Wireless Press special correspondent in Berlin points out that many familiar Reichstag personalities will be seen in the National Assembly at Weimar. All the prominent members of the Majority Socialist Party, he writes, are members of the constituent assembly: Philip Scheidemann, Frederick Ebert, Herren Legien, Quarnbach, David, Gradnauer, Hoch, Hüfner, Landsberg, Noske, Wolfgang, Heine and the rest of them.

Among the Republican Democrats, there will be Dr. Dernburg, Conrad Haussmann, Goltz, Fischbeck, von Payer, besides Frederick Naumann, the notorious author of Mitteleuropa, and Baron von Hildebrand, who formerly belonged to the left wing of the National Liberals.

Among the Center deputies, there will be Herren Matthias Erbsberger, Herold, Trimbom, Spahn, Grother and Fehrenbach.

Conservative members will include the former Secretary of State for the Interior, Count Posadowsky, Baron von Campe, and Herr von Graefe. National Liberals will include Herren Stresemann and Niesner.

It is noteworthy, the correspondent continues, that every one persistently refuses to call Conservatives, National Liberals, and Center by their new names of German National People's Party, German People's Party and Christian People's Party, respectively.

These unfamiliar appellations are confusing and misleading, and politicians have revived the old names.

There are 28 women in the National Assembly, of whom 12 are Majority Socialists, 5 Republican Democrats, 5 Center Deputies, 3 Conservatives and 3 Independent Socialists.

German-Austrian Attitude

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Thursday).—The Berlin Government wireless states that the German-Austrian Ambassador in Berlin, Prof. Ludo Hartmann, has been appointed by the German-Austrian Government to represent German Austria in the German State Committee, which takes the place of the former Bundesrat.

At an election meeting in Austria, recently, Professor Hartmann expressed a hope that the German National Assembly in Weimar will think it its first important task to express an agreement with the annexation of German Austria to Germany, since German Austria has become entitled to self-determination by this war.

The Berlin publishing firm of Ullstein has organized an aerial postal service between Berlin and Weimar, in order to forward the Vossische Zeitung and the Berliner Zeitung am Mittag in the shortest possible time. The latter paper will be forwarded from Berlin to Weimar by the well-known "airman of Tlingtan," Commander Plusschow.

Allied Delegates in Germany

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Wednesday).—A Berlin Government wireless message states that the arrival of 21 American officers in Berlin to study political conditions, by order of the Inter-Allied Armistice Committee, and the departure for Germany of two English study commissioners, who are to examine in Munich and Berlin the economic and political situation, are welcomed in German newspapers as a means of doing away with the endless legends that the German revolution is nothing but bluff and the new

German democracy nothing but a bluff for the continued domination of the old Germans.

The American military experts will be able to ascertain the complete untruth of the French assertions as to the secret preparations for the resumption of arms against France.

Directory Leaves Kiev

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—A Berlin Government wireless reads: The Ukrainian Directory and Ministry left Kiev, threatened as it was by soviet troops, on Jan. 28. The seat of government was transferred to Winkitza, some 150 kilometers southeast of Kiev. The Ukrainian supreme command believes it will be able to hold the Dniester line against the advancing Bolsheviks.

The last German troop trains have left Kiev. The German diplomatic representative has also left town and gone to Winkitza.

According to newspaper reports, the landing of large Swedish and Finnish forces has taken place at Libau, which, together with the German volunteer regiments, intend to advance against the Bolsheviks, now to be found in the Baltic provinces.

Von Winterfeldt's Successor

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—Berlin announces the appointment of General Baron von Hammerstein as General von Winterfeldt's successor on the German armistice commission, and quotes von Hindenburg as approving von Winterfeldt's decision to resign.

German-Austrian Situation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Friday).—The Berlin Government wireless states that the new Majority Socialist parliamentary group held its first meeting in Weimar on Tuesday. Herr Ebert, who presided, expressed an especial pleasure that the party should have entered the German National Assembly as the strongest party. He further announced that, as soon as possible after Feb. 16, when the parliamentary elections in German Austria take place, a delegation of the Social Democratic parliamentary group in German Austria would be asked to participate in the deliberations of the German Social Democratic group.

Meanwhile, he said, the German-Austrian Social Democrat Herr Schaefer, had come to Weimar temporarily as a delegate to get into touch with the group. The meeting then elected 13 of its members as leaders of the party. These included Frederick Ebert and Philip Scheidemann, Herr Auer, leader of the Munich Majority Socialists, Dr. David, Undersecretary at the Foreign Office, and one woman, David Milkenbuh, Herr Loebke and Hermann Muller, constitute the nucleus of these leaders. On Wednesday the Majority Socialists group discussed the events in Bremen, and approved measures taken by the government.

Soldiers Oppose Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday).—Berlin messages state that the soldiers' councils of almost all the army corps met in Berlin on Tuesday to discuss a decree of the Ministry of War regarding the settlement of the command administration. A majority of the speakers strongly opposed the decree, and representatives of the ninth army corps (specially attacked Herr Noske for the way he had acted against Bremen, which lies within the ninth army corps district).

Finally a vote of lack of confidence was adopted against both Herr Noske and Herr Scheidemann.

Meanwhile a Hamburg message states that 17 of the German merchantmen being placed at the Allies' disposal have sailed with German crews aboard.

The German Foreign Office has refused to send delegates to confer with the Allies at Spa regarding the goods requisitioned by Germany during the war, so long as France continues to seize German property in Alsace-Lorraine.

ALLIED CONFERENCE OF WOMEN IN PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The Christian Science Monitor learns that Mrs. Henry Fawcett, former president of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies in Great Britain, has gone to Paris to attend the inter-allied women's conference, to be held in Paris, Feb. 10, convened by Mme. de Witt Schlumberger, president of the French Union for Women's Suffrage.

Other British delegates will be, Mrs. Oliver Strachey and Miss Rosamund Smith, also of the national union.

Miss Nina Boyle, who is going to Paris to present a women's charter, has also been invited by Mme. Schlumberger to attend. Invitations to the conference have been sent by the French society to the women's suffrage societies in allied countries affiliated with the International Women's Suffrage Alliance.

Woman's Place at Peace Congress

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Friday).—Lady Aberdeen, President of the International Council of Women, has addressed to the Bureau of the Peace Conference, and to all delegates, a request that the conference will receive a deputation of members of the council, in order that the latter may state their point of view on the question concerning women which will arise.

SOVIETS DISCUSS PARIS DECLARATION

Russian Organ, the Izvestia, Says Soviets Are Disposed to Listen to and Discuss All Serious Proposals From Entente

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Friday).—A Moscow Government wireless states that the newspaper, Izvestia, of February second, discusses in a leading article the eventual practical results of the Declaration of Paris. The Soviet paper is disposed to listen to and discuss all serious proposals. Previously the Soviet power had already declared in a series of official documents that it was disposed to "make certain material sacrifices, certain concessions, or certain economic compromises, with the sole aim of delivering the Russian people from the interminable state of war, and giving them a means of beginning a normal and peaceful consolidation of socialism which is strangling us. But to achieve this it is necessary that the proposals should be serious and above all that they should be made."

Hitherto the Russian Government has not received any proposal from the entente, and we do not know if such proposal will be made or not. But if it is made, the Workers' and Peasants' Government will examine it seriously, and will not refuse to enter into negotiations on the subject. If the proposals made did not contain any impossible stipulations, if they did not force Soviet Russia to commit acts contrary to the principles of its policy, or endeavor to injure or conquer the working classes, the Soviet Government will examine the proposals with great attention, and will not refuse to make certain sacrifices in order to obtain the renunciation, on the Allies' part, of all intervention, in Russian affairs, and of their attempts to establish a pre-revolutionary régime in Russia.

"Our previous experience in our relations with the imperialists of the entente does not allow us to be optimistic on the subject of their intention to renounce intervention, and to make proposals which would be acceptable to the Russian Government. Our apprehensions still exist, and acts alone will be able to shake them. We will therefore await these acts."

SIGNOR SALANDRA GIVES INTERVIEW

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Thursday).—Le Matin publishes a long interview with Signor Salandra, in the course of which the former president of the Italian Ministerial Council says: "Among the most fateful hours we have ever known must be placed our declaration of neutrality. On July 24, 1914, I was in Rome. The Foreign Affairs Minister, the Marquis de San Giuliano, was staying at the Flugli. In the afternoon the secretary of the Austrian Embassy announced that the Consulta at Vienna had sent a very grave note to Serbia. The next day I went to the Flugli. The German Ambassador, Herr von Flotow, had put up at the same hotel as San Giuliano."

"We were all three together when the Consulta's telephone rang up, and we were told the text of the Austrian note to Belgrade. Thereupon, turning to von Flotow, who had paled visibly, I said: 'This means war for certain, and with it the collapse of the Triple Alliance.' This very hour puts an end to our alliance with Austria." Signor Salandra added: "Austria never let us know the provocation she was meditating." Italy, the ally of Austria, was made aware of the text of the Austrian note only when the agencies published it.

"Von Flotow assured us he was ignorant of the note. I believe von

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CAPT. CARPENTER, V. C.

OF H. M. S. "Vindictive" at Zeebrugge.

In His Greatest Lecture

"The Raid on Zeebrugge"

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Admission: British War Relief of New England

ADM. WOMEN Will Introduce the Speaker

Seats \$1.00 to \$2.00 (Plus War Tax)

LEAGUE OF NATIONS DISCUSSED IN BERNE

British Delegate Approves German Attitude on Question of Retaining a Citizen Army Until Disarmament Is Decided

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BERNE, Switzerland (Friday).—In the course of the continued debate at the International Socialist Conference on the League of Nations committee's report, Herr Müller declared that the German Socialists were strongly opposed to "navalism and militarism," and the young German Republic was ready to consent to general disarmament, but refused to demand from his party the suppression of a citizen army set up by the German Republic before the Peace Conference had come to a decision on the disarmament question.

Arthur Henderson approved of this attitude, and said that the peace treaty must contain no clause showing a desire for vengeance or oppression in any nation.

BERNE, Switzerland (Thursday).—Territorial questions were taken up today by the international Socialist conference. The conference had before it for discussion, a committee resolution containing these main points:

The right of self-determination of all peoples in disputable cases shall be settled by a plebiscite. A Society of Nations must protect oppressed or threatened minorities. The result of the deliberations on these questions will be submitted to the Peace Conference in Paris. Indications today were that the Socialist Conference would adjourn Sunday.

Ramsay Macdonald interviewed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BERNE, Switzerland (Thursday).—Ramsay Macdonald, interviewed by the

British representative of a pro-German organ, La Feuille, said that the "Peace Conference decision concerning the German colonies is not to our liking. The Germans have presented us with a memorandum for the restitution of the colonies, but we British Socialists have no alternative. The opinion of our working class is intransigent." The Germans, it maintains, provoked the war, and acted like barbarians and must lose their colonies. "We are powerless against such an argument. There is no middle course," Mr. Macdonald added, "between simple restitution and disguised annexation."

Herr Kaatsky, interviewed by the same correspondent, declared that the German Independent Socialist delegates had found in Ramsay Macdonald and other British delegates their best friends. "They apologize," he said, "for their inability to help the Germans more, and to sympathize with the German people. They honor us with their confidence," he added, "because we German Independents were against the war all through."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Friday).—M. Maurice Lemonnier, Deputy for Brussels, has given notice that he intends demanding of the government an explanation of the continued presence of German subjects in Belgium. There are in Brussels Germans by origin, who, during the enemy occupation, were employed at the Kommandatur. The utmost feeling exists among Belgians that such a condition of affairs should be allowed to continue.

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TREND OF SPAIN'S
FOREIGN POLICYRumor That Government Con-
templates Some Special Ac-
tion Against German Residents
in Spain, Who Number 80,000By The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—There are many evidences of the new tendency now at work in Spanish foreign policy and which is apparently making the most of all the encouragement gained from the results of the visit of the Count de Romanones to Paris and the intimate contact established between Spain and the entente. All matters affecting the Germans in Spain are regarded from an entirely different standpoint from that which was taken only a month or six weeks ago, and there is now a fairly general cry for several measures of exposure, and if necessary, punishment, to be taken against every agency concerned with the espionage that has been practiced during the war.

On the eve of the visit of the Premier to Paris it was announced, as already reported, that the legal proceedings against Bravo Portillo, the Barcelona police official who had been in the German service and had given such information to the German submarines as enabled them to sink both allied and Spanish ships, had been withdrawn, and Portillo was set at liberty. This being the result apparently of a decision that was approved before the new Romanones Ministry came to power. Thanks to the howl of indignation that was raised immediately upon the announcement of this exculpation, it is now stated that proceedings on new counts are to be vigorously undertaken against this man, and that an effort is to be made to bring to justice all who were associated with him.

In this connection it is remarked that the German Ambassador may congratulate himself on having been given his passport, and the suggestion is significantly made that the German Consul at Barcelona may find it exceedingly convenient to be called home to Berlin as soon as possible. The German Consul at Valencia is referred to in similar terms. Besides all this, there is a persistent rumor that the government contemplates some special action against German residents in general in Spain, and it is said that they are themselves apprehensive that they may shortly be expelled from the country, a telegram from Amsterdam stating that the Spanish Consul in Berlin had advised all Spanish subjects to leave there as soon as possible. The Spanish Ambassador at Berlin, Señor Polo de Bernabe, gave up his office some weeks ago.

The pro-German press in Madrid and elsewhere in Spain is now adopting a very cautious and inoffensive attitude and has nothing to say as to the anti-German measures that are taken and contemplated. The rumor as to the possible expulsion of the Germans from Spain need not, of course, be taken very seriously, as there are 80,000 of these people in the country, but it is quite possible that the government may determine on the election of all such as are known or suspected to have been connected with the German espionage in the past, and these of themselves would make up a large contingent.

Another interesting circumstance is that a Spanish examination is being made of all the German shipping held up in Spanish ports. It will be remembered that there was so much discussion about Germany loaning a very small part of this to Spain, and with regard to this there were elaborate arrangements and obsequious formalities on the part of Spain, quite recently. It is now persistently stated that the government has intimated to the Allies its willingness that this shipping should be requisitioned for the common good, and has even stated its view that it is unfortunate that it should thus be lying idle. On the other hand it is suggested that in view of recent events this is a subject which is no longer entirely under Spanish control.

Great satisfaction is expressed at the special attention which has been paid to the new French Ambassador to Madrid, M. Gabriel Alapetite (until recently French Resident-General in Tunis) who has just succeeded M. Joseph Thierry. On reaching Madrid from Paris, M. Alapetite was at once received by the King in defiance of the custom by which the new Ambassador in such circumstances is not received by the monarch until the time of the official reception and the presentation of his credentials, when all the old ceremonies are conducted with much form and pomp, extending to a procession through the streets. On this occasion M. Alapetite handed to the King the French Medaille de la Reconnaissance which he had been instructed by his government to bestow on His Majesty, this being only the second occasion on which this honor had been bestowed on a sovereign, the other being the Queen of the Belgians.

The Ambassador, in delivering the medal to King Alfonso, expressed the deep gratitude of France for the humanitarian work that the King had accomplished during the war. In his reply the King said that he accepted the medal as new evidence of the good relations by which Spain was attached to France and also as a demonstration of sympathy on the part of the French people toward his person, the government and the Spanish people. The interview was of the most cordial character, the new Ambassador informing the King that he had received very special instructions from the French Government upon the maintenance of the best possible relations between France and Spain. On his part, the King said that he should strive to continue in every possible

way and with the same ardor as previously his work on behalf of humanity. Upon his departure M. Alapetite expressed the great pleasure and satisfaction the interview had given him.

King Alfonso forthwith dispatched a letter to President Poincaré in these terms:

"M. Alapetite has handed to me the Medaille de la Reconnaissance Française, and I cannot express to you my emotion and my deep gratitude on receiving this precious evidence of affection and sympathy which Your Excellency has just offered me in the name of France. I should like to have done more during the war to lighten the sufferings so heroically borne by this noble nation for which I have always felt the sincerest sentiments of friendship, sentiments which are shared by my people, and which I am happy to see strengthened. I have also to thank you, my dear President, for the affectionate reception given by you and the French Government to the president of my Council of Ministers on the occasion of his visit to Paris."

So the good work continues.

USEFUL MEMORIALS
FOR SOLDIERS

The first part of this article by Henry E. Jackson, special agent in community organization in the United States, introduced the idea of the institution of community buildings in the various cities and towns of the United States as fitting memorials for the soldiers of the United States Army and was published in The Christian Science Monitor on Feb. 6.

II
A few miles above West Point, on the opposite bank of the Hudson River, is a small town of 10,000 population called Beacon. It is so called because on the high hill back of the town once burned beacon lights to warn Washington's little army, camped across the river at Newburgh, of the approach of a division of the British Army marching from New York to meet a similar division from Canada. In the center of the town is a fine building, once used for a private school, and a handsome gymnasium, surrounded by six acres of land.

The writer was requested to address a meeting of citizens for the purpose of persuading them to buy the property and establish a community center. When he visited the town, he found it had no Y. M. C. A., no Y. W. C. A., no woman's club and no public auditorium. The town's need and opportunity were both great. He also found that the town had published articles opposing the project, and that the town council was split into opposing factions over it. This was good news. It showed that real interest had been awakened. The writer had little difficulty in persuading the people that the plan here proposed was obviously wise. The meeting of citizens, before it adjourned, voted unanimously to buy the property, to pay for it with Liberty bonds, to present the property to the city, to be publicly owned, just as school buildings are, to make it a memorial to their 500 boys, who had gone to France, and to use it for community purposes.

A few weeks later the writer was asked to visit a dozen towns and cities of Iowa for the promotion of community organization, and it is significant that his two weeks' lecture trip netted seven community buildings, two lecture halls, one college farm, and one new road, all as memorials to be paid for by Liberty bonds. If all the projects are carried through, they will net nearly \$1,000,000 in Liberty bonds.

The Bureau of Education is merely proposing a central idea and has no desire to dictate to communities any hard and fast plan for its application. There are several complex questions, like the type of building, its control and its support, each one of which would require a separate bulletin, which might be helpful and suggestive. But each community must work them out in such a way as to fit its own needs. While each community must exercise its own freedom, there are certain guiding thoughts, which, the writer thinks, it would be wise to follow with reference to such a building, such, for example, as the following:

1. A building ought to be erected only after the people feel the need of it to such an extent that they are willing to support its activities.

2. The building ought to be something more than a club house for soldiers. If it is not to become an empty shell rather than a living memorial.

3. The same building which provides a soldiers' club room ought also to house permanent community activities in order to establish intimate contact between them and the soldiers for the benefit of both.

4. If the term "community" is to convey an honest meaning as applied to the building, it ought to house only those activities which are non-partisan, non-sectarian, and non-exclusive.

5. If the building is endowed, the endowment ought to be only partial in order to preserve interest aroused by the necessity for continuous effort.

6. In order to secure the advantages both of public ownership and voluntary self-support, the building ought to be maintained partly out of public and partly out of private funds.

THROUGH THE PINES
TO THE VIREO

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The pine tree is king of the Canadian woods. Go to the wilds of Ontario and you won't doubt it for a moment. There you may see the old original pines standing among trees of a second growth like giants in a hay field. There are red pines and white, and after a time you can tell one from the other. The white are the finer, with their straight, massive trunks and short, bluish branches, which only begin after high-water mark, that is to say, where the pines shoot up clear above all the lesser fry. The first moment you catch sight of these pines you open your mouth and catch your breath in amazed surprise at their grandeur, but just wait till you've lived among them and know their characters just as you know your friends'. See them at sunset, each one a dark silhouette against the orange sky; see them again at sunrise, towering aloft and dignified above the early morning mists; best of all, see them in the moonlight, fantastic, splendid, remote, fit subject for legend and folklore.

What stories they could tell! Perhaps the tallest of them all, with its topmost branches spread out like a peacock's tail, is talking how to his neighbor with the turban of green; no need for them to whisper; the spruces, the larches and the twisted cedars are too far below to hear. Maybe he's recalling the time when he was a mere youngster himself, not more than 40 feet tall and with a trunk that a man could reach around—now two big men must stretch their arms very wide if their finger tips are just to reach around his mighty bole. Perhaps, after all, he is only watching the opposite shore of the lake where a whole army of pine trees, as tall as he is himself, are forever marching along the crest of the hill; and a mighty army they are, bent a little with the wind and storm, but sturdy and undismayed.

Now pine trees are fascinating, but it happens that this story set out to tell of a little bird called the vireo who was to have been introduced by means of the silver birch tree, which in turn was to have been introduced by means of the pine, but once you mention a king, then etiquette demands that you humbly pay your respects to him, especially when he's so fine a monarch as the pine.

So we've stopped to say all this instead of simply remarking that although the pine tree may be king, without any doubt the silver birch is the beloved princess of the woods. Isn't she dressed in dazzling white and tender green? Like the princess in the fairy tale she doesn't mean to outshine all the rest, but the grace of her pose and the airy swing of her branches proclaim her a being apart. Anyway that's what the little vireo must have thought, or else why did she build her home in a silver birch tree and camouflage not only her nest, but her young ones, too, to match the silver-white flecked with lines of gray?

It was last summer at the old dam portage that we came across the vireo family, though it must be confessed we hadn't the pleasure of knowing their name at the time. We had deposited our canoe and most of its contents at the far end of the trail, and were sitting for a few moments on a bed of pine needles under the trees, when a small, grayish bird caught our attention. She flitted from branch to branch quite close to us, but not in the least afraid. By and by we noticed she had a morsel of food in her beak—and that told us a tale.

Still she dallied, now on the bushes, now on the low branches of a cedar, as much as to say, "I'm only here for the fun of it, just as you are yourselves." And we were about ready to believe her, she played her part so well, when she quietly worked her way round to our right, and alighting on a young sapling, dropped the delectable morsel into the wide-open beak of a young bird, and fluttered off again in the calmest and most prosaic manner, as though nothing had happened at all. It was very well done, indeed. "We congratulate you, Mrs. Vireo, on your histrionic abilities." Young Master Vireo, who was a ball of fluffy white feathers with bars of gray on his back, must have been perched there, within ten feet of us all the time, and we never noticed him at all, so well did his mother divert our attention by her antics in every other direction.

Later in the afternoon, when we were bringing our last dunnage bags over the trail, we saw the family home. It was a gossamer affair, apparently made of nothing more substantial than thistle-down and strips of the paper-like outer layers of the birch bark, and as white as the branch it hung from. Another young vireo, just as fluffy as his brother, was perched up above it, and small wonder the family were so busily learning to fly, for that dainty Parisian creation didn't look capable of holding one of them. However, it was very beautiful, and besides—not every little bird can boast of having been reared in the branches of the beloved princess of the woods.

AUSTRIAN SCHOOL BOOKS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VIENNA, Austria (via Berne).—An official communiqué recently published in Vienna dwells upon the necessity for a change in the existing school textbooks and also the reading books of the lower and intermediate schools. This, it is stated, is necessary not only in order to bring the recent revolutionary changes in the state to the knowledge of the children of the country, but also to direct the sentiments of future citizens along the lines indicated by the creation of an Austrian German Republic. Consequently, the educational authorities have recognized this necessity, and have called together a committee of experts for the revision

of these books. The first task of this committee will be to prepare appendices to the existing school books, which will enable pupils to realize the more important elements of the changes which have taken place. At the same time, as a preliminary measure, the committee will cut out chapters and passages in the present works which are no longer in harmony with the existing state of things.

POTENTIALITIES OF
INDUSTRIAL ICELAND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—Morgenbladet publishes an interesting account of a lecture delivered by Mr. Soetersmoen at the Polytechnic Union in Christiania, on the industrial conditions in Iceland, the potentialities of which he estimated very highly. The total water power of the island, the lecturer said, may be reckoned as some 4,000,000 horsepower, though this figure is not certain. The source of power would be six large rivers, one of which—the Tjorsa River—he had inspected during the last four summers for the North Icelandic Trian Company. The river is 200 kilometers long. Its watershed is calculated at 8000 square kilometers. In places the river is 1½ kilometers broad and at the mouth 2½ kilometers. The water-level only varies from two to three meters, so that the river is well adapted to engineering operations, and no difficulty is experienced from ice. Large falls do not occur, but the river runs chiefly over rapids and lends itself to the construction of dams. In Tjorsa plans have been made for six power stations, with a serviceable fall of 190 meters. The average flow in summer is about 500 cubic meters a second, and in dry periods the reservoirs can be filled containing 700,000,000 cubic meters. In the five driest months 600,000 horsepower could be provided, and in the other months about 1,114,000 horsepower. All this power is to be transmitted to Reykjavik, which offers favorable conditions for export and import. A railway is planned along the river from Reykjavik to Tjorsa. The construction of the railway and power stations presents no difficulties, so that the cost will not be great. The power delivered in Reykjavik will not prove to be dearer than in the best works in Norway, and much cheaper than in the rest of Europe. The average cost of power, based on the present price, plus 50 per cent, is estimated at the stations and at Reykjavik, respectively, at 20 kroner and 34.70 kroner a horsepower. The largest power station is Burfell, with a fall of 111 meters, working 20 turbines, each of 27,000 horsepower.

The lecturer maintained that Iceland does not lie so far off the trade routes as is often supposed. It is as near Aberdeen as Aalesund, and as near Gibraltar as Halifax, Nova Scotia. Large districts of the island are suited for agriculture, to which cheap manures can be applied, and the present exhausting system of tillage brought to an end. Labor will have to be brought in from outside, as the island does not contain more than 20,000 men. There is a great saltwater factory already in existence, which will do a large trade. Most weight will, however, be attached to export, on account of the central position of the island and its ice-free harbors. The natural beds of sulphur near Tjorsa can be used for the production of sulphates, and the working of zinc, aluminium and iron and the production of nitrates were also mentioned as branches of industry that might be developed in Iceland. It was indicated that Reykjavik would prove a suitable depot for Canadian wheat, which could be exported from Iceland even at the season when the Canadian export harbors are frozen. Iceland would then, though indirectly, become a granary of Europe. The corn could also be ground in Iceland by means of the plentiful water power.

MR. CLYNE'S DEPARTURE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON, England.—At a recent meeting of the food council at the Ministry of Food, the following resolution was passed: "The food council desires to record their regret at the approaching termination of Mr. Clyne's occupancy of the office of Food Controller, and their deep sense of the valuable services he has rendered to the country in that office. On behalf of the whole Ministry of Food they wish to express their appreciation of the very cordial relationship which has been maintained between Mr. Clyne and his staff during his term of office. The food council heartily wishes every success to Mr. Clyne in his future career."

Um-m!!
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IT can be feathery
and at the same
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that rich, meaty
sauce that tastes like
the touch of a French
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LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 569)

"Constitution, or No Constitution"
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Referring to the article, "Mask Law Passed in San Francisco," in your issue of Jan. 20, you quote "an official of the United States Government," as follows: "And yet, gentlemen, Constitution or no Constitution, I say to you that you ought to pass the ordinance today." This looks bad for the official concerned, bad for the government, and bad for the Constitution. Surely, things have come to a pretty pass when an official of the United States Government openly flouts the fundamental law of the land! And all for what? For the purpose of forcing upon the people an ordinance in violation of their personal liberties.

As the person quoted in the foregoing, I have been surprised to see myself as your representative saw me on the occasion referred to. I had not suspected myself of harboring the revolutionary sentiments implied by the "Constitution or no Constitution" utterance. It is the difference between the warm word and the cold type. Perhaps I ought to be thankful that your representative has cast upon me the mantle of anonymity, instead of "flushing into print," thus drawing upon myself the criticism of your indignant readers. In justice to all other officials of the United States Government thus subjected to suspicion on the score of their loyalty to the Constitution, I offer the following word of explanation, if not of exculpation:

The words quoted by your representative are correct—literally correct—but the meaning implied (although I trust not intended) is entirely wrong. I said that if there be any question as to the constitutionality of the mask ordinance, that question ought to be resolved in favor of the steps deemed necessary for the protection of health. Please note that when this was said, the death rate of the city was about three times greater than the normal. In these circumstances I took the position that we should proceed without regard to any question concerning the constitutionality of the methods proposed. In other words, we should take for granted the constitutionality of the proposed ordinance.

I endeavored to make this meaning clear, but apparently without success in some quarters.

(Signed)

WALTER MACARTHUR,
San Francisco, California, Jan. 28, 1919.

(No. 570)

Lawyers in War Service
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In your editorials last week we saw paying a brief, but well-deserved tribute of compliment to the lawyers all over the land for war service. You mentioned that they did not wear uniform, but they gave freely of their technical skill in the vast amount of legal work in connection with war activities, such as advising the men of draft age in the filling out of questionnaires and also in other capacities.

The article did not say nor intimate that this was the sum total of the activities of the legal profession. But lawyers are not, on an average, over-generous of appreciation of lawyers. At least, not in the way of regarding them as possessing any considerable degree of disinterestedness or unselfishness. It occurs to me as possible that casual readers may accept the fair conclusions of your paragraph, and go farther and conclude that lawyers as such took no part in the war. This conclusion, if made, would be quite erroneous. Lawyers by hun-

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dreds and thousands went into the army, largely as volunteers, but also as selective service men. They went into almost every organization—infantry, artillery, aviation, etc. They entered as privates and also as officers. But outside of this, the average citizen should know that a modern army has a legal corps, quite as logically as it has a medical corps, or quartermaster corps, or other department. An army has need of specialization in law, as well as in engineering, intelligence, and transportation.

The judge-advocate-general's department is the law corps, so to speak, of the army. It attracts little notice for several reasons. It is small in numbers; only a few hundred at the most in a war such as the recent one. But to get 200 or 300 men the whole United States was searched, and 15,000 to 20,000 names of members of the bar, willing to serve, were considered. Out of this great number, the few were selected for legal military service. These are the judge advocates. They are commissioned just as are any and all other army officers. They wear the uniform exactly as do all others. They are subject to military discipline and military law.

At every point where the army comes into contact with civil matters so as to raise questions of law, the judge advocate is needed. Such instances are legion where millions of men are in service as soldiers. To set out the different fields and occasions of such contact would require a page. The suddenness with which the nation had to prepare for war, the haste with which war legislation was enacted, the many new provisions, as in the draft, the war risk insurance, alien property, and other matters, all resulted in bringing up legal questions.

Then, too, an army must maintain discipline. It has rules of conduct and must have them. Violations of its rules must be punished. But this is not an arbitrary and capricious matter, as civilians too often assume. Offenders must be tried by courts-martial. Infractions continue much as in civil life. Many thousands of men have been tried by courts-martial. All this is done under prescribed forms of law, long established by Congress. To investigate charges, to prepare proper papers for prosecution, to conduct the trial, to advise as to the law, to see that the legal rights of the accused are properly safeguarded, to approve of records of the trials as correct, requires at every step a lawyer, learned in the law applicable to such proceedings. After every trial, the written record must go to the office of the judge-advocate-general at Washington. Every record must be examined there and approved before the accused may be punished, if convicted. Even after every step has been carefully examined, if punishment is inflicted, clemency in some form may be asked, and here again, a judge advocate gives his best service.

(Signed) J. C. RUPPENTHAL,
Washington, District of Columbia,
Jan. 30, 1919.

PROTEST AGAINST FESTIVITIES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—The Great War Veterans Association is protesting against the erection of triumphal arches and the giving of elaborate banquets to returned men and urges that it would be more appropriate to secure employment for the men as they return or properly to care for them until they get work, and claims that many disabled soldiers are not getting the assistance their services overseas entitle them to.

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REALLY a superbly illustrated and color plate, 224-page encyclopedia of things pertaining to the selection, planting and growing of practically all worthwhile
Vegetables and Flowers
Both the amateur and professional gardener can absolutely rely on the illustrations of the varieties listed, novelties as well as the standard sort.
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UTILIZATION OF
WATER POWERSChairman of Maine Public
Utilities Commission Points to
Importance of Conservation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine.—"If our water powers can be economically developed and that power now idle utilized, in the production of energy, we shall obtain a double conservation and the strain on others of our natural resources used in the production of energy be relieved," says the chairman of the Maine Public Utilities Commission.

"To determine the extent to which we are failing to fully utilize our water powers, forms a very important part of this investigation, and while we have not investigated all the rivers in this State, nevertheless, of the total primary power available in Maine, estimated at rising 1,000,000 primary horsepower, our recent investigation covers about 54 per cent of those total figures. The figures we have obtained show that, for the rivers studied, 55 per cent of the power possibilities are now utilized. Further, the value of the storage reservoirs is strikingly shown in the amount of horsepower added to the various developments along the rivers and the relatively low cost per primary horsepower added by full development of the storage.

"Attention may be called to the cost of development per primary horsepower as shown from data compiled by the federal government. They show that in Maine the average cost per horsepower of primary power based on the cost of construction, equipment and real estate, was in 1902 \$194 per horsepower, in 1907 \$218 per horsepower, and in 1912 \$222 per horsepower. Costs of development at the present time are much greater than in 1912; still, by taking the cost per unit of primary horsepower in 1912 and applying the same to the total primary power available in Maine, an approximate idea of the magnitude of the financial problem involved in the complete development and utilization of all our power resources may be obtained.

"If the demand for power in this State becomes increasingly large, there are several ways whereby the demand may be supplied. Water powers located in the interior of the State may be developed and the current transmitted to the point of demand, provided the amount of current required is sufficient in magnitude to make the cost of delivered power a reasonable figure. This demand may also be met by the construction of power stations operating large steam turbine units and located in the water where coal may be landed directly by water transportation. A considerable demand may also be provided for by making physical connections between existing companies."

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SPARTACIST REVOLT
IN BREMEN CHECKED

Berlin Government States Troops Suppress Rebellion—Reported Organization in Düsseldorf Against the Extremists

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Berlin Government wireless transmits the following report on the situation in Bremen, when the Gerstenberg division marched in on the morning of Feb. 4. The official report states that the entry took place without any great difficulties. It seemed therefore as if it will be possible to carry out the surrender of arms by the organized military forces of the German republic without any great interference, if the rebels see they have to deal with an energetic commander.

It is characteristic that the Bremen Majority Socialists, who, for the sake of peace, proposed arbitration between the extremists and the Gerstenberg division, owing to the compromising unreliability and stubbornness of the left radicals, declined to do so. The Gerstenberg division on Monday that they considered the troops' entry a necessity.

Other reports state that the inhabitants of Bremen succeeded during the night in getting reinforcements from Bremerhaven, which have thus arrived in vain.

In Hamburg, the situation is not yet cleared up. It was reported in the evening of Feb. 3 that about 4000 workmen in the afternoon and another 3000 in the evening decided to take possession of their arms immediately, and to travel to Bremen in order to fight against the Gerstenberg division. A full sitting of all the Soldiers' Councils of Hamburg, Altona and district seems, however, to have disagreed as to what attitude to adopt. It is reported that the government attitude was recognized on some sides as being justified, in view of the impossible conditions in Bremen.

The Communists in Gotha attempted a revolutionary strike against Weimar, but could only get as far as Erfurt, where they were brought to a standstill.

In Düsseldorf the situation has become more critical. The Spartacists have completely dominated the town for some time past. The municipal administration found itself forced recently to appeal to the public in an open proclamation, explaining the Spartacist mismanagement, and the hopeless financial situation brought about thereby in a town, once so prosperous.

Now the executive council of employees and workmen's committees, the municipal authorities, doctors, chemists, officials, merchant unions, united Düsseldorf corporations, lawyers, press, and other groups, have addressed an ultimatum to present to the Spartacist leaders. The ultimatum demands unrestricted freedom of the press, permission to hold meetings free and unhindered, election for the assembly of municipal commissaries, and recognition of the result of such elections, as well as reorganization of the conduct of the town's affairs by legal representatives, who are to be assisted by the honorary national council. Should the ultimatum be rejected, all these organizations threaten a general strike; also, if anyone connected with any of these organizations is submitted to any act of violence, or if citizens are arrested as hostages.

Simultaneously, citizens are invited not to make any payments in money, especially for taxes, to those now in power.

In connection with the government troops' successful intervention in Bremen, the bourgeois newspapers demand a systematic general disarmament of the communists by the organized troops of the German Republic. Experience has taught that, in face of a serious display of power, the resistance of the Spartacists soon collapses. The press greets the suppression of the Spartacist terror in Bremen with lively satisfaction, as being a victory for true democracy.

The communist organ, Die Rote Fahne, it is true, is indignant and cries: "Workers! To the trenches! Up soldiers' councils and demand that Ebert and Scheidemann be brought to trial!"

The Vorwärts, on the other hand, writes: "The success means a further step toward the quiet and orderly conditions which will enable the German people to emerge from their present misery. As Social Democrats, we are of course opponents of the use of violence, but to be an opponent of violence does not mean that every act of violence by the opposite side must be submitted to without resistance."

The Vorwärts also point out that, out of 164,000 votes given in Bremen and the surrounding district, the Independent Socialists only obtained 30,000, so that their rule of violence is in contempt of democracy. They annexed Bremen, seized the organ of the Majority Socialists, placed the local press under censorship and violated the freedom of the press in Bremen in every possible way. Those who now lift up their voices against violence had no compunction in proclaiming martial law in Bremen on Jan. 10, and threats were three times made of shooting, under martial law, inhabitants of Bremen suspected of counter-revolutionary activities.

But the complete irresponsibility of the Bremen Spartacists is especially shown by the threat of not allowing ships laden with food supplies to leave port. The government has reestablished freedom and democracy in opposition to this employment of terror and force.

Spartacists on Trial

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)

The trial opened in Berlin on Monday of the Spartacists arrested during the recent outbreak, and is expected to last several days. An official statement on the subject states that the court had been occupied by military forces by way of precaution, but little interest was shown, despite the publicity of the proceedings. Of the cases dealt with so far, it adds, one of the accused was acquitted and others were sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

Among the prisoners involved is Herr Ledebour, who has been prominent among the Minority Socialist group in the Reichstag throughout the war, and who was one of three Independent Socialists included in the first Republican government formed in Berlin.

Serious Strikes Reported

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A Berlin message states that a state of siege has been proclaimed in the Ruhr region, as the strikers have been pillaging the district.

Herr Eichhorn's Movements

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Thursday)—The Aftonbladet states that Herr Eichhorn, former Berlin police prefect, is now in Sweden, the Danish Government having refused to allow him to remain in Denmark, where he took refuge after his flight from Germany.

CATALANS MODEL A
NEW CONSTITUTION

Debate on Autonomy Continues With Lively Scenes—Proposed Electric Line Across Spain and National Railways

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Thursday)—The debate in the Cortes on the question of Catalan autonomy proceeds steadily, and with occasional scenes.

There was a great outburst of indignation in the Chamber when a Catalan deputy, in his speech, said that in a theatrical performance, Spain as a nation had been mockingly represented as a café chantant singer and a creature of no serious account in the world. The Chamber strongly resented this reference as a reflection on Spanish dignity and refused to accept it.

The feeling seems to increase that a compromise between the government and the Catalonians on the autonomy question is possible. Both sides realize the weaknesses of their respective positions.

The government has a stronger backing now than anticipated, and Count de Romanones, Spanish Premier, is showing a fighting spirit. On the other hand, it is realized that the Catalonians have a constitution of their own modeling all ready prepared, and could put it into commission almost instantly after which governmental interference would hardly be possible without a civil war.

The Count de Romanones has made a speech in the Chamber supporting a bill for a new electric railway connecting the French system with the port of Algeciras in Southern Spain. He said: "It is necessary to establish direct communication between Europe and Morocco through Spain, and Spain, in order to be mistress of her own territory and to guarantee her sovereignty, must be owner of that railway and it must be constructed with Spanish money."

"This railway must have its terminus at Algeciras, and not at Cadiz, because the latter is essentially the port for Tangier, and Algeciras for Ceuta, as to the immense value of which Spain has not come to any proper appreciation."

The Premier has received a deputation of traders and manufacturers, who handed him a petition in which a version to pre-war rates of railway transport duties was asked for, as well as a great improvement in transport service, and the nationalization of all the Spanish railway system.

Mass Meeting Tonight
League of Nations

TREMONT TEMPLE

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ULTIMATUM GIVEN
SEATTLE STRIKERS

Mayor Hanson of That City Warns Leaders to Call Off Sympathetic Movement at Once—Industries Safeguarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington—With a sufficient number of enlisted soldiers and sailors within a two-hour ride of the city, and their availability for strike duty, public sentiment is now more tranquil. Mayor Hanson has sworn in 1500 policemen, and 1500 regular army soldiers from Camp Lewis, near Tacoma, with a machine gun and all necessary equipment, have been sent here at the request of Gov. Ernest Lister and the consent of the Secretary of War.

Mayor Hanson on Friday issued a notice to the general committee of strikers that unless the sympathetic strike is called off by 8 a. m. today, he will take advantage of the assistance and protection offered the city by the Federal Government and operate all the essential enterprises. Simultaneously he issued a proclamation to the people guaranteeing complete protection. They should go about their daily work and business in perfect security. He says: "We have 1500 policemen, 1500 regulars from Camp Lewis, and can and will secure, if necessary, every soldier in the Northwest to protect life, business and property."

"The time has come for the people in Seattle to show their Americanism. Go about your daily duties without fear. We will see to it that you have food, transportation, water, light, gas, and all necessities. All persons violating the laws will be summarily dealt with. Anarchists of this community shall not rule its affairs."

The proclamation was first posted in the lobby of the County-City Building, as it was not known at the time that any of the Seattle newspapers would be able to publish on account of the strike of the stereotypers.

Labor leaders are urging caution against violence, its official paper declaring that the strike will be won with folded arms or not at all.

In a meeting at the labor temple on Thursday night the radicals, who have led the strike since its inception, were beaten in their attempt to force through a resolution calling for the immediate seizure of all utilities. James Duncan, secretary of the council, was in opposition to the measure.

It is well understood that Mayor Hanson will carry out his program. Two cars on the Ballard Municipal Line were run out on Friday. One left the terminal south of the County-City Building at 1 p. m., lightly guarded. Approximately 300 men surrounded the car, but no attempt was made to interfere.

Minute men begin Friday night to patrol the residence part of the city in three-hour shifts to replace the policemen drawn into the business and industrial sections. It was reported that the minute men that 1500 I. W. W. had just arrived from the East to participate in the strike.

The city schools closed on Friday morning. Janitors of most of the buildings, who pleaded with their organizations to be allowed to work in order to keep the children off the streets were firmly told to leave their work. Light and power from the city circuits were maintained during the past two days. The Electrical Workers Union has repeatedly demanded that Mayor Hanson order suspension offering to furnish light for the hospitals, but he stands firm and declares that the city's utilities shall run if he has to replace every civilian with a soldier.

ARMENIAN DELEGATES
ARRIVE IN PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Armenian Bureau learns that a delegation has arrived in Paris from Constantinople, headed by former Patriarch Turlan. Some of the delegation members have suffered exile in the interior of Turkey, and have witnessed the barbarous treatment of Armenians by the Turks. They state Krikor Zohrab, Armenian deputy in the Turkish Parliament, has been killed in a most barbarous manner, and that a number of other exiled journalists and authors have also been murdered. The treatment of women has been indescribably ferocious. All Armenians

in Nicomedia and the vicinity have been exiled.

Out of 250 Armenian intellectuals exiled from Constantinople, 242 have been murdered. The delegates affirm, however, in spite of the massacres, that the Armenians are not wiped out, as has been alleged, the stand made by the Armenians in the Caucasus and elsewhere having dealt a heavy blow at the enemy and to some extent checked the barbarities.

Italo-Armenian Committee Formed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

VENICE, Italy (Thursday)—An Italo-Armenian committee has been formed in Venice with the object of working for the independence of Armenia. A patriotic manifestation is to be held in the Ducal Palace, when Gabriele D'Annunzio will be the chief speaker. The Mayor of Venice will be present.

SOLDIERS' COUNCIL
DEFERS TO WEIMAR

Central Council of German Workers and Soldiers Councils Submits to the Will of the Constituent Assembly

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Berlin Government wireless states that the Central Council of German Workers and Soldiers Councils, which in mid-December was put into control of the imperial government in Berlin, and which had a right to appoint and dismiss the people's commissaries, has sent a long communication to the German National Assembly, urging, with a view to developing imperial state unity, the abolition of all separate state restrictions, and the incorporation of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils in the future imperial constitution.

The communication defines the National Assembly's task as preparation for Germany's reconstruction in a political and economic sense, and also a new territorial unification of the whole of the German territory, a task in which it should have no restrictions placed upon it by any state National Assembly or by any other body.

The Central Council's communication continues: "In the hope that the National Assembly will establish its complete sovereignty, the Central Council, which has had its powers given it by the Imperial Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils, lays that power in the hands of the German National Assembly, and hopes that its labors may meet with every success for the happiness and welfare of the whole of the German people, and for all the united German races included in the German Empire."

The central council will continue to exercise the powers conferred upon it, especially those imposed by the new law as to the duties of the administration of the courts, as the supreme court of appeal for the soldiers' councils, until such time as the National Assembly shall find fit to transfer such powers to another body.

BELGIUM ASKS LOAN
OF LOCOMOTIVES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Belgian Government has asked the United States to lend it 400 locomotives and 2000 passenger cars, in addition to returning all of the 359 locomotives which were placed at the disposal of the American expeditionary force. The request was received at the State Department through the United States Legation at Brussels.

The communication from the Minister of Railways set forth the urgent need to replace the rolling stock in Belgium to replace that commandeered or destroyed by the Germans. The United States Army has returned 187 of the Belgian locomotives, but the remaining 172 still are in use by the expeditionary forces.

MONEY
SAVED

REMEMBER when you buy tires, it's not the first cost, it's the MILEAGE that gives the real value. The tires we sell to you are purchased by us with the utmost care and discrimination in order to secure honest construction and high grade materials. Our guarantee and service is back of every tire we sell.

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Standard Make—Guaranteed by maker and by us—5000 Miles

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LONDON RAILWAYS
STRIKE IS SETTLED

Provisional Arrangement Made With Board of Trade for an Eight-Hour Day Pending Railway Unions' Settlement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—At a late hour last night the following statement was issued through the Press Bureau:

"In connection with the trouble which has arisen on the electric railways as regards the concession of the principle of an eight-hour day, the president of the Board of Trade had meetings today with representatives of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen. The Minister of Labor and Sir Herbert Walker and other members of the railway executive committee were also present."

"It was agreed with the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, pending the consideration of the general conditions of service of railway men in connection with which the railway unions are about to meet the railway executive committee, that the underground train men be booked for eight hours work."

"Meal-times will not be included in the eight hours, but in the new conditions in the eight-hour day the companies will offer all reasonable facilities to meet the ordinary physical needs of the men."

"Representatives of the National Union of Railwaymen were also seen by the president of the Board of Trade."

Cabinet's Reply to Strikers

Mr. Bonar Law's Statement on Alleged Breach of Agreement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its labor correspondent

LONDON, England (Thursday)—It is not difficult to read into Mr. Bonar Law's reply to J. Bromley, general secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, who had asked the War Cabinet to receive a deputation to enable his executive committee to substantiate the charge of breach of faith, that the government was prepared for all emergencies, and there was no intention on its part to be bullied by threats to extend the tube strike to the main lines. The government declined to allow the deputation to meet the War Cabinet, denies there was any breach of faith on the part of the Board of Trade, calls attention to the fact that Mr. Bromley had as recently as Jan. 30, last, signed an agreement accepting an "eight-hour working day," adding that apart from the merits of the dispute, the irregular conduct of the railwaymen in ceasing work was causing considerable inconvenience and distress to the whole community.

Following the publication of the correspondence between Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Bromley, comes the announcement that the government had made a regulation under the Defense of the Realm Acts granting electric undertakings the same protection afforded to the supply of gas and water under the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act of 1875.

Briefly the new order makes it a punishable offence for any individual or set of individuals engaged in supplying electricity to a community, who by their action, wilfully deprive the community of its supply. Also, any person who incites or endeavors to persuade others to commit an offense, is liable to like punishment up to six months imprisonment, or a fine of £100, or both.

This was the new situation with which both the executives of the engine-men and electricians were faced when they assembled in session today, but it is not known if their plans have been modified.

At the time of writing, the strike has extended to one or two of the railway companies in and around London suburbs, but has not yet affected the main routes to the provinces. While it is impossible to de-

tend the reprehensible conduct of the strikers in dislocating passenger service and causing unnecessary discomfort to the traveling public, especially when the whole question of which the present misunderstanding arises is to be considered within a week, and any readjustment made retrospective, yet one cannot but feel that the agreement in question does carry the interpretation which the strikers place upon it.

The Times in a leading article, says: "In spite of Mr. Bonar Law's emphatic denial that there was any room for misunderstanding, we are unable to agree with him." Misunderstanding arises over a question of a half-hour break for meals, and it is strange that a document setting forth clearly the points of agreement on such a simple matter was not drawn up. It would appear that the strikers find justification for their interpretation upon the written word, the actual agreement signed on their behalf, whereas the Board of Trade base their claim upon the general understanding, said to have been assumed throughout the whole negotiations. Even if the statement provides for the restart of the tube railways, the community evidently will still be at the mercy of the electricians who have given the government until 6 o'clock tonight to capitulate, which, in view of the possible collapse of the strike on the Clyde, if for no other reason, it is not likely to do.

Further Disorganization

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The strike among the railway workers has spread and consequently London's traffic is further disorganized. The electric train service on the London & Southwestern Railway, which serves some of the very thickly populated suburbs, was considerably curtailed and thousands of workers returned to homes, but thousands in the inner suburbs set out to walk to the city. A number of drivers of steam trains on the London & Southwestern and London & Brighton railways have come out, but the officials are managing to maintain the services up to the present.

The tubes remain closed but the L. C. C. trams and motor buses are still running full services. No trains have arrived at Swanage, in Dorset, since Wednesday night.

No Settlement in Belfast

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its labor correspondent

BELFAST, Ireland (Friday)—Lord Pirrie's proposals, as given to the press on Wednesday night, provided that, on condition that the public services for electricity, gas, and trams were restored, he would endeavor to bring together representatives of Harland & Wolff, and Workman & Clark, for a meeting with the strike committee.

Lord Pirrie's proposition was that, pending settlement, the old conditions as to hours should be adhered to, namely, a 54-hour full working week should be regarded as 47 hours, all time worked over and above that being paid as overtime. The conference broke up without coming to an agreement, and was resumed again on Thursday, and again adjourned. No statement having been issued, a hopeful outlook of an early settlement has given way to grave uncertainty.

FOOD INQUIRY FAVORED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—An order directing the Massachusetts Attorney-General to investigate into the prevailing high cost of necessary articles of food, was favorably reported in the House of Representatives on Friday by the Committee on Rules. The Attorney-General is also authorized in the order to take legal action against any manipulators of the food market.

FORMER QUEEN PASSES AWAY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A Berlin Government wireless confirms the report that former Queen Marie Therese of Bavaria passed away on Monday at Wildenwart Castle, where the Bavarian royal family have been living since the revolution. Queen Marie was an arch-duchess of Austria, as well as a princess of Hungary and of Bohemia; and as the direct descendant of Charles I of England was accounted by the "legitimist" league the White Rose Queen Mary IV of England and Mary III of Scotland. The "legitimist's" title now passes to her son, Prince Rupprecht, who commanded one of the German armies on the western front throughout the war.

CHICAGO LABOR AND POLITICAL MEETINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—A conference to get together liberal and radical elements in politics will be called by the National Party later on, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was told at the headquarters of the party here on Friday. It was also stated that plans are being made in certain labor quarters to call a big national meeting of labor at Chicago in April, and that members of the National Party are taking a great interest in this meeting, and expect also to call a conference in Chicago at the same time the labor meeting is held.

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LAWRENCE MILLS
TO OPEN AGAIN

Central Labor Union Urges Acceptance of 48 Hours' Pay for 48 Hours' Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—The Duck Mills and the Pacific Print Works, temporarily closed through the strike of the textile workers in this city, have notified their employees that they will open on Monday morning. It is expected that the Pemberton Mills and the Everett Mills will also open in the coming week.

The Lettish delegate on the general strike committee submitted a demand at the meeting of the committee on Friday for a six-hour day for all minors employed in the mills instead of the prevailing eight-hour day.

The Central Labor Union on Friday night urged its members on the general strike committee to accept the offer of the corporations of a 48-hour week with 48 hours' pay. The union committee on the 48-hour week reported that the request for such hours had been granted by manufacturers and asked that it be instructed to take up the question of wages with the corporations, and insist that a living wage be paid all workers. The committee further recommended that it be instructed to demand better working conditions and to require that all discrimination against workers for union activities shall cease.

It was voted at a meeting of the Dyers and Finishers Union on Friday to demand a 48-hour week with 54 hours' pay. These crafts represent a large percentage of the union textile workers.

The citizens' committee which was named by Mayor John J. Hurley "to emphasize the fact that Lawrence is an American city, governed by Americans, and inhabited by American citizens, and will tolerate no interference with its affairs by strike agitators and outsiders," on Friday evening, at a meeting in City Hall, voted to distribute "good citizen" buttons. The committee will meet again on Monday evening at the same place to consider the strike situation.

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SIGNS OF COLLAPSE IN BRITISH STRIKE

Refusal of Woolwich Workers to
Join Movement Significant—
Domestic Influences Make for
Settlement of the Disputes

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its London correspondent.
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Two days ago it was stated in a dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor that the action of the local officials of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers in instructing their members to cease work without first obtaining the approval of the national executive, would, in normal times, have caused their removal from office, but, as intimated, a doubt was expressed, based on recent experience, as to whether the executive would exercise their prerogative at this juncture.

They appear, however, to have gathered strength, and, following the only course consistent with discipline and good government, not to mention their self-respect as administrators responsible for the safe conduct of society, the executive has suspended the district committees of London, Glasgow and Belfast, together with their secretaries, instructing the latter to hand over all the books, documents and money to the district referees.

The effect upon the strike situation in the three storm centers in question is infinitesimal. The damage has been done, but the suspension of the committees and their officials will have a sobering effect in other districts where there is a tendency to disregard constitutional procedure. Under the control of the national executive, but sitting with the district committee, whose decisions he has to defend, the position of the permanent secretary is altogether invidious and anomalous, inasmuch as he is instructed by the latter body to act in accordance with a certain policy, which the executive refuses to endorse.

If he disregards the instruction of his committee, that body, while having no authority to remove him from office, can nevertheless make his resignation uncertain, if not impossible, while on the other hand, to give effect to his committee's decisions without obtaining the approval of the executive may lead to his removal from office.

The positions at Glasgow and Belfast remain unchanged. Representatives from both centers have been sent to other large engineering districts to urge support, while the spirits of the Clyde strikers are kept up by reports that the movement initiated has become national in character, and that London, Barrow, Sheffield, Manchester, and other districts, have decided to fall into line by withdrawing their labor.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor spoke today to an official of one of the unions primarily concerned in the Clyde dispute. The official expressed the opinion that "domestic influences" were beginning to tell, and he confidently anticipated a complete collapse of the strike next week.

Arthur McManus and Neil McLean, M. P., both leaders in the Glasgow strike, visited Woolwich yesterday and addressed a mass meeting of arsenal engineers, met to consider the question. In spite of the eloquence of the Scottish delegates, the meeting, by a majority of two to one, decided against a strike.

A similar course was adopted at a meeting of semiskilled and unskilled men employed at the same factory.

That the largest works at London area should break away from the main body and disassociate itself from the strike will considerably add to the difficulties of the strike leaders, and may yet resolve the movement into a fiasco.

RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
LANSING, Michigan—A reconstruction committee, composed of 20 prominent Michigan men and women, has been named by the Governor. The committee will spend at least a month in the study of unemployment conditions and other problems arising through the transition period between war industry and the resumption of peace production. It will frame resolutions to be embodied in a report to be submitted to a reconstruction commission to meet in Lansing in March. The promotion of agriculture through better distribution facilities, is set forth as one of the aims sought by the reconstruction committee. The farm representatives virtually all favor clean-cut plans for the elimination of the middleman wherever possible.

Another purpose of the committee will be to perpetuate the patriotic organizations called into existence throughout the State by the war. They will be used to promote Americanization and movements for civic betterment.

WORK PROPOSED ON MILITARY HIGHWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.
SAN DIEGO, California—Endeavoring to provide work for the many soldiers and sailors who are being mustered out of the service, the City Council has sent a letter to Congressman Kettner suggesting that he advocate the paving of a military highway from the Atlantic seaboard to California. The plan is to have the government vote bonds sufficient to pay the cost of construction from Eastern Georgia through the South to Yuma, Arizona. The government already has a large amount of equipment, for-

merly used in camp work, that could be utilized. The building of the road would furnish a vast amount of work, and the completed highway would prove a fine route for automobilists as well as for government military purposes. California has already arranged for the funds necessary to construct the road through this State.

NATIONAL COUNCIL TO DISCUSS LABOR

(Continued from page one)

Louisiana, there is a demand for Negro help, but a large surplus of white labor. In Kentucky, the conditions are reported as generally poor. In Louisville, however, there is a slight shortage. There are slight shortages in Raleigh and Wilmington, North Carolina, with a surplus of semi-skilled labor in the cotton and other mill industries.

In South Carolina, slight shortages are reported of agricultural and textile workers and in common labor. In Maryland, there is a substantial shortage in Baltimore and some demand for miners throughout the State. In Delaware, there is a small demand for laborers, machinists and shopworkers. Wilmington reports a slight shortage.

Heavy surpluses of labor are reported in San Francisco, Oakland, and Los Angeles. San Francisco reports a surplus of 8000. Laborers and returning soldiers seem unwilling to leave that city, it is reported. The labor situation in Oregon, especially in Portland, is acute. Portland reports a surplus of 7000 laborers.

Shipworkers Strike

Between 2500 and 3000 Men in
Oakland, California, Quit Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

OAKLAND, California—Between 2500 and 3000 workmen in East Bay shipyards, representing four unskilled crafts, went on a strike on Thursday, demanding an advance in rating and in pay from \$4.64 to \$6.40 a day. Inasmuch as the boilermakers' union, with which these men are affiliated, voted a few days ago to strike, it is asserted that this new move has been brought about by radicals from Seattle who are trying to bring about a sympathetic strike in the San Francisco Bay region.

Feb. 7 was declared a general holiday for all crafts associated with the boilermakers, for the purpose of taking a general vote as to whether they shall go out on strike to enforce their demands for a basic wage of one dollar an hour. If the vote is in favor of a strike, 20,000 men will be affected and a general suspension of work will result.

While San Francisco labor leaders say that there is no danger of a general strike in San Francisco, one who is in a position to have full understanding of the situation informs this office that the trend in the San Francisco Bay region in the last few days has been toward a general tie-up.

Machinists in outside shops in San Francisco went out on strike Friday on account of dissatisfaction with the manner in which employers were carrying out a compromise agreement that had been reached. There is a strong tendency among radical Oakland unionists to break away from the conservative leadership of San Francisco central bodies and act independently.

Iron Workers Strike

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—About 5000 iron workers employed by the Merchant Shipbuilding Company at Bristol, Pennsylvania, struck Friday. Practically all work at the yard was tied up. An official of the company said the strike was an effort to unionize the plant.

Miners Refuse to Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

BUTTE, Montana—As a result of the reduction in wages of the local copper and zinc miners, which took effect on Friday, a large number of miners refused to work, and in one or two instances mines which have been working are virtually shut down. No disorders have been reported, and the city is quiet.

MUSEUM FORCED TO CURTAIL ACTIVITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Owing to a reduced appropriation for its work, the American Museum of Natural History finds it necessary greatly to curtail its activities, and announces that, beginning next Monday, one-half of the exhibition halls—about 17, it is estimated—will be closed because of lack of funds to pay attendants. Beginning on that date, the museum will be open from 10 to 4, instead of from 9 to 5, daily.

Retrenchment plans include also the elimination of evening lectures in the museum buildings and in public schools under the auspices of the museum and a 50 per cent curtailment of lectures for school children in the museum. All of these measures are designed to cut down expenses for fuel, light, and service, as the minimum appropriation of \$240,000 asked for by the museum, figured to cover regular expenses only without provision for further development, has been cut down to \$225,000 in the city budget.

NEW TREASURY CERTIFICATES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A new offering of Treasury certificates of indebtedness amounting to \$600,000,000 with interest at the rate of 4½ per cent was announced on Friday by the Treasury. The certificates will be dated Feb. 13 and will be payable July 15 next. Subscription books will close on Feb. 20,



The Hon. Frank G. Tudor, M. P.

Leader of the Australian Labor Party who foresees the return of his party to a dominating position

OPEN DEFENSE OF SOVIETS HALTED

United States Senate Committee,
in Effort to Search Sources
of Bolshevik Propaganda,
Plans Full Federal Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Overman Committee, acting under the Walsh resolution calling for an exhaustive investigation into the activities of agitators seeking to promote Bolshevism in the United States, spent practically a whole day this week outlining the course to be pursued and the witnesses to be subpoenaed. A decision has already been reached to leave nothing undone to make the inquiry as exhaustive as possible, not merely to bring the names of those who promote the agitation before the public, but also to get such information as will enable the committee to recommend corrective legislation to Congress.

Before summoning witnesses who have been active in preaching Bolshevism in the United States through speaking tours and by the distribution of literature, the committee has determined to call before it men who knew the actual truth about the alleged tyranny of the Bolshevik regime. The committee, it became known on Thursday, will summon not only American citizens who know conditions in Russia from actual experience, but a feature of the investigation will be the appearance before a committee of the United States Senate of Russians who have recently arrived in this country and who are familiar with conditions as they exist there today.

A request to be heard in open hearing, presented to the committee by and on behalf of leaders in the meetings in the national capital, was refused by Senator Overman. Albert Rhys Williams appeared in the committee room demanding an open hearing. There is evidence in the record of the committee that Mr. Williams is the propaganda representative of the Soviet Government in the United States. He has circulated the country with 150,000 copies of a tract entitled, "The Bolsheviks and the Soviets," a copy of which was handed to the committee. This tract is virtually a plea for the soviet, and declares that the stories of atrocities alleged to have been committed by the Bolsheviks are the merest exaggerations. It is, in fact, devoted to a defense of the Soviet Government.

After a short executive session, the committee decided that Mr. Williams would be given a hearing when the committee was ready for him. There was a strong suspicion among members of the committee that the play for open hearing was but another effort to secure an opportunity to "tell the truth about Russia." The committee's decision to postpone the hearing of Mr. Williams was influenced by intimations from outside sources that it would be better to wait until the committee was prepared to cross-examine him regarding the truth of the statements which he had made in Washington and in other cities.

Within the next few days the committee will attempt to ascertain whether the people have been listening to "the truth about Russia" or whether they have listened to a "issue of falsehoods." Mr. Williams has been subpoenaed and will be called before the committee in due time.

TRACKLESS TROLLEY PETITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

QUINCY, Massachusetts—A petition seeking authority to operate trackless trolley cars in this city has been filed with the City Council and referred to a committee for consideration.

LEADER HOPES FOR A LABOR MAJORITY

F. G. Tudor of Australian
Labor Party Believes Return
of Soldiers Means Party's
Reinstatement in Parliament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office.

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Mr. F. G. Tudor, leader of the Australian Labor Party, and therefore leader of the Opposition in the House of Representatives, who has granted an interview to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, believes that peace must bring better things to the workers of Australia.

When he was elected to the Federal Parliament as member for Yarra, a seat which he has held since the inception of the federation, Mr. Tudor was employed as a felt hatter at Richmond, which is in the Yarra electorate. He obtained three weeks' leave of absence and won the seat. Mr. Tudor is regarded as a capable, conscientious and painstaking leader. He was Minister for Customs in the Hughes' Labor Ministry when the division occurred over conscription in 1916, and he threw in his lot with the anti-conscriptionists. He was elected leader of the party by a vote of the caucus in place of Mr. Hughes when the latter succeeded with a number of other Labor members. Before entering politics Mr. Tudor paid a visit to America, where he worked at his trade for 12 months.

In his interview with The Christian Science Monitor representative, Mr. Tudor outlined his views on the general political situation. "The backbone of the political labor movement is the trades unions, and the labor movement is essentially a trades union movement," said Mr. Tudor. "In every state in Australia the headquarters of the political movement are situated in the trades hall, and while there are a great number of branches scattered throughout the various electorates, the majority of their members are trades unionists. This is a natural sequence to the circumstances under which the movement was inaugurated in 1891 when, at the time of the great maritime strike, the workers were advised to send men into Parliament instead of striking."

"They took this advice and continued to increase their numbers in the various state parliaments at each successive election until 1900. In 1901 when federation was established, the Labor Party obtained 16 representatives in the federal House of Representatives out of a membership of 75, and eight in the Senate out of 36 members. The party increased its strength in the federal Parliament at each of the subsequent federal elections, until in 1910 we won 42 seats out of the 75 in the House of Representatives, and also obtained a majority in the Senate.

"At the next elections, however, we came back in a minority of one. Then came the great split over conscription in 1916, when one-third of our members left the Labor Party and, following Mr. Hughes, joined the so-called Nationalist Party, which is now in power as a result of the 1917 elections, when, although some of those who left the Labor Party were defeated, a number of those who remained with the party lost their seats.

"Splendid work was done during the reign of Labor from 1910 to 1913. When the legislation introduced by the Labor Party and its administration is compared with the measures of the present anti-Labor government, al-

though it is supported by some former Labor members, it will be clearly seen which party represents the workers' interests.

"As examples of glaring inequalities perpetrated by the present government, I point to their war-time profits tax and its great exemptions, the bachelor tax (although it has never been put into operation) without exemptions, and the entertainment tax; and their failure to deal effectively with the high prices which are being charged for meat and with the exploitation which is being practiced generally.

"Now that the war is over and the men returning from the front, I believe that the Labor Party will be reinstated in the place it occupied in 1910, with an absolute majority of pledged Labor men in both houses of the federal Parliament and in the state parliaments. I believe that the Australian workers realize better than the workers in any other part of the world that they can best improve their conditions by obtaining from Parliament legislation such as the arbitration acts which have proved so great a boon. I believe that following the war there will be a brighter future for the worker."

Questioned in regard to the socialist objective of the Labor Party, Mr. Tudor said the Labor Party had always been accounted a state socialist party, and it stood for the extension of the functions of the state and municipalities. He emphasized his disbelief that socialism could or should be brought about by revolutionary methods, but he believed that the socialist state would gradually evolve through political action.

"As leader of the political wing of the labor movement, how do you regard the One Big Union proposal?" he was asked.

"It is somewhat early to discuss that at present," was the labor leader's reply. "I would say, however, that so far as they take part in political action, there is nothing to prevent the members of the One Big Union working in complete harmony with the Labor Party or even taking absolute control of it. That is to say, they could operate in both the industrial and political fields. I certainly think it would be a grave mistake for the One Big Union to discard political action."

POSTERS WARN WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

GREENSBORO, North Carolina—Large posters are being received from St. Louis, Missouri, telling laboring men not to come there looking for a job, that the city is crowded and cannot take care of those already there looking for work. Max T. Payne, who has to do with labor in North Carolina, representing the government, says that even in many places in North Carolina it is becoming a problem to take care of those seeking employment.

GUARANTEE BUILDING COMPANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A building company which will guarantee against interruption of construction by strikes, lockouts or jurisdictional disputes is about to be formed by the Allied Building Trades Council of Boston, which represents about 25,000 mechanics. The District Carpenters Council has unanimously endorsed the project, pledging the support of its affiliated locals.

MEN COUNSELED TO OBEY EXECUTIVE

Firm Attitude Adopted Toward
Unauthorized Strikers of the
Electrical Trades Union by
Government Department

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—There was some straight talk between representatives of the Electrical Trades Union and representatives of the government, who met at the Ministry of Labor. The deputation put forward their claim to a 40-hour week, and urged the need of a legislative enactment to bring this about.

On behalf of the government, it was pointed out to the men's representatives that it would be to the good of their cause if the men now on strike returned to work, and those who were threatening to down tools remained at their posts and left the matter of their grievances in the hands of their executive. The deputation was assured that if reasonable demands were made, and these were presented in a tangible form, they would receive the most sympathetic consideration of the government. On the other hand, if the men continued to use force and put the civil population and business firms to serious inconvenience pending the settlement of their grievances, the government would take the most drastic steps to protect both the civil population and the business undertakings of the country. Any grievances which the men had regarding an eight-hour day must be presented to the government by the men's executive.

SOLDIER SUES FOR POSITION HE LEFT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Peter W. Looman, returned soldier, has brought suit against the County Court of St. Charles County, charging that his position as highway engineer was filled after he was drafted into the army and asking that he be reinstated. In his absence his place was declared vacant and duly filled by another. Mr. Looman charges that he did not resign, that no charges were placed against him, and that his duties were being carried on by his assistant. He raises the point that his term in the army should have been considered a temporary enforced absence. The case is being watched by state, county, and municipal officials and is regarded as a test action.

ARTILLERY FOR COLLEGE MEN

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Members of the Reserve Officers Training Corps in the colleges of the East will have the privilege of attending an artillery camp next summer, according to a statement by Col. L. A. Beard, commander of the Yale Reserve Officers Training Corps. He said Camp Jackson, South Carolina, has been selected by the War Department for this purpose and that the government will pay the transportation of Reserve Officers Training Corps men.



The Hotel Men's Association of

WASHINGTON

Announces that since the signing of the Armistice the congestion heretofore prevailing among hotels has been overcome and normal conditions restored.

Persons contemplating visiting Washington during the present season can secure the desired accommodations by mail or telegraph upon short notice.

All Government buildings and other points of interest are now open to the public.

The Washington Hotel Men's Association

BOSTON MASS. **SHEPARD STORES** BOSTON MASS.
COURTESY THE KEYNOTE OF SHEPARD SERVICE

ANNOUNCING THE OPENING

—ON—

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH
OF A MAGNIFICENT

NEW
FUR STORE

The Most Ideally Located in the City of Boston
Direct Entrance from Winter Street

To Properly Mark the Importance of This Introduction
—and to Give Impressive Evidence of The Shepard Stores
Through Specialization

WONDERFUL PURCHASES HAVE BEEN MADE

—and Equally Wonderful Low Prices Attached
Helping those with whom we have done a Satisfying Business for years.

We present

SUCH AN OPPORTUNITY AS IS NOT
ONLY UNUSUAL

—but Generally Speaking, IMPOSSIBLE

PURCHASES MADE DURING THIS
INTRODUCTORY SALE

By Those Patrons

Having Authorized Charge Accounts

May be Deferred in Payment

Until October, 1919

This special privilege and departure from general billing procedure is a very powerful incentive when you consider that it is possible to avail of the extraordinary prices we have made for the opening of our new Fur Store.

Make your selections at this time, while these prices prevail, so favorable to savings—

Your furs will be delivered to you for immediate wear—

Payment need not be made until October

DRY ENFORCEMENT CODE SUBMITTED

Measure Sent to House by the Secretary of the Treasury Provides Means for Making the Prohibition Law Effective

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—What amounts to an enforcement code for war-time prohibition, as well as for the Federal Prohibition Amendment, is embodied in a comprehensive bill submitted to the House on Friday by Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury. It is the desire of the Treasury Department, as well as of the officials of internal revenue, to have on the statute book, before March 4, such legislation as will make possible the enforcement of the War-Time Prohibition Act, which becomes effective on July 1, 1919.

With Secretary Glass' bill will be combined the main features of the bill introduced by Representative Barkley of Kentucky, and which is now pending before the House Judiciary Committee, to which the Treasury bill was also referred. The latter has the strong endorsement of the Anti-Saloon League, as putting "more teeth" into the enforcement of the prohibition law.

A striking feature of the new bill is that it abolishes all property right over intoxicating liquor for purposes of sale. Mere possession becomes presumptive evidence. Right of search for and seizure of intoxicants is placed in the hands of the agents of the commissioner of internal revenue, and, except in the case of a private dwelling house, the mere finding of any intoxicating liquor is to be taken as "presumptive evidence" that such liquor is kept for illegal sale.

The manufacture, sale, exchange, barter, dispensing, shipment, delivery, transportation, or possession otherwise of intoxicants anywhere within the confines of the United States or its possessions is expressly forbidden, with severe penalties for violation of any of these provisions.

Another section of the bill provides that any injury sustained "in person or property or means of support," because of intoxication, shall provide cause for judicial action against the person who sold or dispensed the liquor leading to intoxication. The latter is rendered, in fact and in law, an accomplice in the crime. This clause reads as follows:

"Every wife, child, parent, guardian, employer or other person who shall be injured in person or property or means of support by an intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication, habitual or otherwise, of any intoxicated person, shall have a right, in his or her own name, against any person who shall be selling to another any distilled spirits contrary to the provisions of war-prohibition, for all damages actually sustained, as well as for exemplary damages."

The clause abolishing property rights in specified cases reads:

"In all actions, prosecutions and proceedings under the provisions of this act, the finding of distilled spirits, or of beer, wine or other intoxicating malt and vinous liquors in the possession of one not legally authorized to sell the same (except in a private dwelling house which does not include or is not used in connection with a tavern, public eating house, hotel, restaurant, shop, grocery or other place of public resort) shall be presumptive evidence that such liquors were kept for illegal sale."

Another section of the bill reads that "all houses, buildings, boats, structures or places of any kind or description where the manufacture of any distilled spirits in violation of war-prohibition is carried on, continues or exists, shall be deemed a common and public nuisance, and shall be abated and closed up."

The measure provides for a special assistant commissioner of internal revenue, with a staff commensurate to his needs, who shall personally be responsible for the effective enforcement of war-time prohibition. It is probable that this officer and staff will be retained for similar function when the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution goes into effect next January.

Provision is made for concurrent jurisdiction by the federal and state authorities over all infractions of the prohibition law. An action for violation may be started by either the representative of the assistant commissioner of internal revenue or by any agent of a responsible city, town, or state official. For the purpose of strict enforcement, the legal machinery of the state involving police powers is dovetailed into the powers conferred on the agents of the federal government.

In a letter accompanying the bill, Secretary Glass urged: "If the enforcement of prohibition is to be vested in the Internal Revenue Bureau of the Treasury, the Congress should provide adequate means for a strict enforcement of the measure."

After considering the provisions of the bill, the Judiciary Committee, to which it was submitted, adjourned until next Tuesday, when public hearings will begin. It is fully expected that the bill will be passed before Congress adjourns.

Dry-Commissioner Plan

Wisconsin Bill Provides for Official to Enforce Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
MADISON, Wisconsin—A bill introduced in the Legislature provides for a commissioner of prohibition, appointed by the governor, to receive \$1000 a year, and to have at his disposal \$25,000 to enforce dry legisla-

tion. The commissioner is to be clothed with proper police powers. Another bill provides for incorporation of community centers to provide social activities in rural and urban communities when the saloon is banished. Every territory of 36 square miles may vote incorporation and provide a director, treasurer, and clerk. These constitute a board to certify the amount of taxes necessary to carry on the work of the community center.

PACKERS' WATCH UPON LEGISLATION

Agents Maintained, It Is Testified, to Exert Influence Upon Congressmen, Directly and Indirectly, in Packers' Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Activities of the packers in politics were further developed in the hearings before the Senate Agriculture Committee on Friday, the examination of Henry Veeder, counsel for Swift & Co., being continued. No single detail brought out seemed of great importance in itself, but together they give a more complete picture of the system by which the packers kept track of legislation and of other lines of business than their own and of how they worked together to make that system more complete and to make public as well as private influences contribute to it.

Mr. Veeder testified that he could not remember how much money was expended in the effort to defeat the Borland resolution, but knew that it ran up into thousands of dollars. Agents were maintained in Washington and were sent into the field wherever they might exert influence upon congressmen directly and indirectly. Cattlemen who were on their side were taken to Washington and their expenses paid, the Federal Trade Commission said.

Mr. Heney brought out the point that, even after the packers had expressed a willingness to cooperate with the government when the President had ordered an investigation, they were still apparently trying to hinder the processes of law already started and were trying to find some way out of such a thorough investigation as the one undertaken by the Federal Trade Commission, by having some innocuous measures adopted.

In the course of the testimony it developed that when it became evident that legislation was to be enacted which would lead to an investigation, the packers tried to escape by making some kind of an arrangement with the Department of Agriculture. They were willing to have live stock prices and other statistics which would apparently aid the producer published at intervals by the department, but not too often. Mr. Swift thought that once a quarter would be often enough. It was desired by the packers to have the work done through certain men for whom they had a preference in the Department of Agriculture. They had a special leaning toward C. J. Brand of the Department of Markets, and R. J. McManus, one of the attorneys for Swift & Co., wrote to Louis F. Swift, the president of the company, of the talks he had with Brand and of the information which he had given him which he thought would be of use to them. Mr. Swift later wrote that if the excitement died down they would not have to do anything.

E. Dana Durand, who has been connected with the Food Administration, was very useful to Swift & Co. when he was a member of the faculty of the University of Minnesota, and edited and revised a statement which the Swifts were getting out "to put them right with the public." Soon afterward he received \$300 from Swift & Co., according to letters read by Mr. Heney and taken from the Swift files.

One of the things constantly being brought out in these hearings is that one can never tell where a Swift or an Armour man is. He may be found in the ranks of those who are supposed to be arrayed against the big packers or he may be in the government employ, or he may be within academic walls. The members of the Live Stock Association were supposed to be antagonistic to the packers, and yet telegrams and letters read at the hearing show that T. W. Tomlinson, secretary of the association, sent information which was of practical assistance to the packers.

Mr. Veeder made a strong protest against the way in which his vaults in Chicago had been "raided" and private papers taken from them after he had given the agents of the Federal Trade Commission everything bearing upon the subject of Swift & Company's business, but Mr. Heney in reply read statements and letters taken from the vaults which he said could have been obtained in no other way than that which they had employed.

SWIMMING TO BE TAUGHT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Swimming lessons have been included in the regular program for the instruction of apprentices adopted by the United States Shipping Board.

DAVIDSON CONCRETE
Chimneys and Grain Elevators
ARE GOOD
The Davidson Construction Co., Inc.
ENGINEERS—CONTRACTORS
Write us your wants
At 1445 East 16th St. LOS ANGELES, Cal.

NEW PLAN URGED OF RAILWAY CONDUCT

Attorney for Brotherhoods and Other Employees Presents Program Before United States Senate Commerce Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Director-General of Railroads in the United States, the executives and stockholders having already presented their views on the reorganization of the railroads throughout the country, the brotherhoods and other employees presented their program on Thursday through their attorney, Glenn E. Plumb, to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. This provided for the operation of the railroads by the employees on a cooperative basis, the present securities amounting to about \$18,000,000,000 being exchanged for government bonds.

The plan for the creation of a department of transportation under the chairmanship of a Cabinet member was opposed, Mr. Plumb said, adding that to create such a department of the government with a Cabinet member at its head, authorized to enforce a governmental policy that shall secure adequate returns on the capital invested in this industry, would, in his opinion, be subverting the entire purpose of the United States Government.

"It would be regulating the people in the interest of capital," declared Mr. Plumb. "It would be freeing capital invested upon a competitive basis from all of the operating losses of competition, from all the results of imprudence and bad judgment and placing all such burdens upon the consuming public. It would be regulating the price which the public must pay for a public service in the interest of capital, a complete reversal of the theory of governmental regulation."

"If this be done for the railroads, we would soon be asked to have a regulating department to secure adequate returns for capital invested in the steel business, a like department for the same purpose to protect capital invested in the packing business and in short, very quickly we would have a sovereign people enslaved by regulations to protect in the hand of a few the capital which they had accumulated from the labor of all."

"The railway problem," he said, "presents a social question which can only receive a political solution. So long as interests exist in railways which may be extended by favorable legislation, railways will be in politics."

"The immediate issue now before us," he said, "is, What shall be done with the railways?"

"In the solution of this issue, there are three separate and distinct interests: the interest of capital, the interest of labor, and the public interest. On many matters these interests are not in harmony."

"Whatever the solution may be, it must be just to all—otherwise it will not be a permanent solution. The railways cannot be taken out of politics until, first, the interest of capital is so fixed and determined that it is beyond the power of legislative enactment to enlarge or diminish that interest; second, until the interest of labor is so fixed and determined that those employed by railways cannot be used to advance by their political franchise any private interests arising out of or connected with their employment."

While arguing in behalf of government ownership, Mr. Plumb said that the consensus of opinion was in favor of private operation in order to take the roads out of politics, to promote efficiency and to prevent extravagance.

"Assuming that the government," he said, "owned these properties and financed their acquisition by capital expenditures, covering construction and equipment, and including in such financing the requisite amount, then the operating corporation would not be required to furnish any capital whatsoever. It would be an operating organization whose sole function would be to use the tools placed in its hands, to wit, the road and its equipment, and the working capital at its command, in such manner as to produce the highest possible efficiency and economy consistent with good service. I submit that this can best be obtained by a single corporation charged with the duty of operating all of these lines."

BETTER EXPRESS SERVICE PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
NEW YORK, New York—A "better service campaign," to bring about a betterment of the express service, in the interest of people who depend upon it or use it occasionally, is to be inaugurated on Feb. 10, in every city and town in the country, according to an announcement made by the American Railway Express Company. It is hoped to raise the standards of packing, wrapping, and marking express shipments, and to check, once and for all,

the waste of time, effort, and money that result from lost or damaged shipments. As statistics show that 300,000,000 shipments travel annually by express, the company feels that the public will be interested in the coming campaign. The officials state that no new markings will be required, but that employees will be ordered to insist, courteously but firmly, that rules already in force be strictly adhered to. It is hoped also to eradicate the "no mark" hazard.

Express officials call attention to the fact that in addition to the lack of identification marks, name and address of the shipper, old marks on baggage, poor quality or insufficient quantity of wrapping paper, poor cartons and poor string, are among the most common causes for the going astray of baggage.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS PROJECT APPROVED

Auditors at a Number of Boston Meetings Enthusiastically Second World Peace Sentiment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The proposition now before the Peace Conference in Paris for a League of Nations to insure the peace of the world received an enthusiastic endorsement by those New England people, women and men, who attended the many meetings in this city on Friday, arranged for support throughout the country. In addition to a mass meeting in Tremont Temple, at which the attendance far exceeded the capacity of the hall, there were gatherings at clubs and hotels, while in the evening organized labor added its approval.

Emphasis was made of the necessity of spreading the doctrine voiced by President Wilson at the Peace Conference in Paris into every city and town in the six states, in order to show members of the United States Senate that the people of the country stand behind President Wilson in his effort to prevent war.

Mr. Taft at several of the meetings on Friday heartily supported President Wilson in his determination to deal with the peace problems at first hand, and expressed the hope that he would return to France after Congress adjourns.

One of the large meetings of the day was that of the bench and bar of New England at which Justice John H. Clark of the Supreme Judicial Court of the United States presided. The speakers were Mr. Taft, Justice William Caleb Loring of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court and James W. Gerard, former United States Ambassador to Berlin.

INDIANA TRIBUTE TO THEODORE ROOSEVELT

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Tribute to Theodore Roosevelt was paid by Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, at the Roosevelt memorial session of the Indiana Legislature on Friday. "He was for peace when peace was right," said Mr. Hays, "but if to win right for right's sake, war was necessary, then he was for war or whatever else was needed; and above all, he was for America eternally, and there he was the severest partisan. He amazed all with whom he came in contact by the breadth of his knowledge. He was intensely human in the freedom of unselfishness, and his name is synonymous with courage and activity."

FAULTY transmission by telegraph of a single word in a special dispatch to this paper from Phoenix, Arizona, appearing on the first page of the issue of Friday, Feb. 7, gave a wrong interpretation of the action of the Legislature of the State of Arizona in considering a resolution memorializing the Peace Conference regarding the claims of Ireland. The fact should have been made to appear that the Arizona House, on Wednesday, by a vote of 17 to 14, refused to reconsider action taken on the previous day calling on the Peace Conference to give heed to the national claims of Ireland. The dispatch as it appeared stated that the House refused to consider the resolution in question, when it should have stated that it refused to reconsider the resolution.

VOTE ON IRISH QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Declaring that America does not intend to be trained by Huns into unmannerliness toward Great Britain or any other country, Dr. Richard Morse Hodge of Columbia University, in a war lecture here, condemned the anti-British propaganda which, he said, Germany is trying to spread in the United States. Dr. Hodge said Great Britain had shown her friendship to America in unmistakable terms, and had always upheld the Monroe doctrine. He recalled that 91 per cent of the population of the United States in 1790 was British, and that the language, literature, law and institutions of the country are thoroughly English.

Dr. Hodge related how President Jefferson, a pacifist, without army or navy, was enabled to buy Louisiana from Napoleon because the British Navy stood behind him; how the Kaiser was prevented from fighting with Spain against the United States.

FILENE'S
BOSTON
Women's new
hand-painted blouses
WASHABLE

Not little designs that are barely noticeable, but vines that ramble all the way around the pretty yokes. They blend greens, violets, yellows, and reds in conventionalized fruit designs.

A hand-painted white Georgette blouse with deep round yoke both back and front of hand-made flat lace is \$12.75.
A hand-painted pink satin over-the-head blouse, \$8.75.
A hand-painted, lattice-tucked white Georgette, button front, \$12.75.
Orders taken for hand-painting on any blouse you may select, \$4 and \$5 added to the price of the blouse.

(Filene's—mail orders filled—fifth floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON, MASS.

HOW THE STATES STAND ON SUFFRAGE

Legislatures in All but One of Those With Full Suffrage Have Joined in Plea for Passage by Congress of Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—With the vote near at hand on the suffrage amendment, the women's organizations friendly to the measure are keeping up the contest to the last moment, working in large measure through the state legislatures.

The legislatures in all but one of the full suffrage states have joined in the appeal to the National Senate for the passage of the amendment.

In Nebraska, where the state Legislature unanimously memorialized the Senate in favor of the amendment, the women have won presidential suffrage, although the bill is still being contested. Of the southern states, Texas and Arkansas, whose women have primary suffrage, have joined in the legislative petition. Indiana also has taken similar action.

Further indication of the trend of the times is to be found in the state referenda which the legislatures are passing in rapid succession with the delay of the Federal Suffrage Amendment in the Senate. The Texas Legislature has unanimously voted a state referendum for May 24, 1919. Wisconsin, Arkansas, Minnesota and Indiana are on the list for full suffrage referenda. The women of Florida and North Carolina expect passage of their primary suffrage bills, in the submission of which a deal of federal suffrage has been developed.

Indiana Extends Suffrage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—The Indiana Legislature has passed a bill giving to women of the State the right to vote in presidential elections. The Senate vote was 44 to 3, and the House vote, 90 to 3. Governor Goodrich signed the bill on Thursday.

Full Suffrage Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
SANTA FE, New Mexico—J. R. Hull, Representative from Curry County, on Thursday introduced a constitutional amendment providing for full woman suffrage in New Mexico, presidential, senatorial, congressional, state, judicial, and county, by eliminating the word "male" from the constitution and eliminating provisions now conferring the school election franchise specifically on women.

Suffrage Test Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—An order was filed in the Massachusetts House of Representatives on Friday, the adoption of which would place the House on record as favoring the adoption by Congress of the National Woman Suffrage Amendment. The order was presented by Messrs. Powers of Newton and Stone of Boston, and is to be considered on Monday by the House.

GERMAN POST-WAR ACTIVITY RESENTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Declaring that America does not intend to be trained by Huns into unmannerliness toward Great Britain or any other country, Dr. Richard Morse Hodge of Columbia University, in a war lecture here, condemned the anti-British propaganda which, he said, Germany is trying to spread in the United States. Dr. Hodge said Great Britain had shown her friendship to America in unmistakable terms, and had always upheld the Monroe doctrine. He recalled that 91 per cent of the population of the United States in 1790 was British, and that the language, literature, law and institutions of the country are thoroughly English.

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WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON, MASS.

LEAGUE PROPOSED FOR STATE UPLIFT

Promotion of Welfare of People of Mississippi Aimed at in Formation of a Central Body

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Jackson, Mississippi—A group of men concerned in the public life and well-being of Mississippi, and believing that the interests of the State can be permanently advanced only by bettering the conditions of the people of the State, have proposed a form of organization, to be known as The Mississippi Welfare League, the object of which is stated to be: The promotion of the general welfare of all the people of Mississippi by means of broader and wiser education for all the children of the State; by the general betterment of the conditions under which many of our people live, both in country and town; by developing greater respect for the law, and securing its better enforcement; to the final end that all our people may the more fully enjoy and appreciate the common blessings of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It is realized that these aims, fundamental as they are to the civic life of the State, can be accomplished only by developing a public sentiment which shall secure and maintain them. It is therefore the hope and purpose of this association to cooperate with and eventually to serve as a clearing house for all the non-political bodies in Mississippi which seek to promote public opinion toward the achievement of objects in common with its own. The league is to be supported by voluntary contributions.

The chairmen of the several committees, together with the officers of the league, shall constitute the executive committee. All acts of the executive committee shall be subject to review by the board of directors, which shall consist of the officers of the league, together with the members of its several standing committees.

PRESIDENT ASKED TO OPPOSE JEWISH STATE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson was asked, in a cable message on Friday from Representative Julius Kahn of California, to oppose organization of a Jewish state. The message said:

"One hundred and fifty representatives of Jewish citizens uniting in statement to be forwarded through State Department protesting against organization of Jewish state. Document sets forth reasons in detail. Signatures attached represent citizens in all walks of life residing all parts of our country. Your consideration of this statement is earnestly solicited before any action is taken."

LAW GOVERNING BILLBOARDS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—"The time has come when the question of private rights becomes immaterial when the public rights are jeopardized," declared Dr. Charles W. Elliot, president-emeritus of Harvard University, in advocating rigid regulation or abolition of billboards, at a hearing given by the Legislative Committee on legal affairs on Friday.

"In the question under consideration it seems apparent to me that with the public highways belonging to the people, the natural beauty going with them should not be marred by billboards and other objectionable matter interfering with the pleasure of the public traveling on them," Representatives from many cities and towns of Massachusetts also urged legislative action. The voters, last November, adopted a constitutional amendment authorizing regulation or abolition.

WOMEN LEGISLATIVE LEADERS

ALBANY, New York—Mrs. Ida B. Sammis, Republican, acted as majority leader of the State Assembly at its brief session on Friday. Mrs. Mary M. Lilly, Democrat, of New York, acted as minority leader a few weeks ago.

Tremont Street, Boston, Mass. Beacon Street

Houghton & Dutton Co.
We Give and Redeem Legal and Profit-Sharing Stamps

Mr. C. A. Lockhart

Will be here Next
Week with His
**FAMOUS
MILL-END
SALE**

One of the Greatest Merchandise Events
of its kind in this country
BIGGER AND BETTER BARGAINS
than ever on Reliable, Wanted Merchandise

Wednesday Next From 2 to 5 P. M.
He Will Hold a
SOCIETY SALE

The very highest grade merchandise in every department will be offered at prices which mean substantial savings to those who take advantage of this sale.

NOTE: We suggest to those who plan to attend the sale, the ease with which this store may be reached by automobile by way of Beacon Street without having to travel through any crowded thoroughfares. You can step from your motor car directly into our store.

RUSKIN'S MESSAGE OF BEAUTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Amid the snarls and railings of our present day modernists in art and literature against what these gentry are pleased to denominate "Early Victorianism," we shall do well to remind ourselves that 100 years ago, on Feb. 8, 1819, John Ruskin was born. Let us set this fact over against those who buy the moon of Victoria's reign. We grant, willingly, that this moonshine lacked the brilliancy of the Elizabethan sunlight, but its silver glow is at least preferable to Twentieth Century work and fog.

Where today are critics willing to stand aside by side with Matthew Arnold, Walter Pater, and John Ruskin? Is it not worth while to recall again that the purpose of art is beauty and the purpose of life beautiful living, mentally and spiritually?

The work of John Ruskin was a lifelong effort to teach these obvious truths, truths which for some perverse reason we go on rejecting. His whole education and training were a careful preparation of his mind to recognize and love beauty. According to the pedagogues of certain recent textbooks on education it was no education at all.

Imagine a child not yet in his teens who knows little or nothing of arithmetic, but spends his time in building English sentences or analyzing the rhythm of English prose. His first lessons in beauty were to study the beauty of his native tongue.

Ruskin was fortunate in having his early schooling largely entrusted to cultivated parents with the leisure and ambition to foster their son's mind. His father read aloud to him Shakespeare and "Don Quixote," from whom he absorbed a purity of imagination; Pope, from whom he learned a nice precision in a poem; Scott, whose tapestried stories sent the thoughts of youth on splendid romantic quests; and Byron, whose worldly cynicism and loathsome imparts a needed corrective even to his own romanticism.

It was his mother who revealed to him the Bible and made the simple sweetness of its language a part of his very thoughts. In her code of right and wrong, but contrary to all our theories. But what we describe as her "narrow outlooks" did not cramp the growths of her son.

From his earliest youth he strove to record his impressions in poetry. In other words, in terms of beauty. Nor were his impressions limited to a restricted view. His father took John with him on his travels, now to cathedral towns, now to ancient castles in England, again to the continent where the great vision of the Alps was shown him.

The latter were destined to awaken something in the mind of that boy of fourteen which was to remain to him. Some of us have the misfortune first to behold the Alps too late; others, never to see them at all. But one can understand a little of what stirred in John Ruskin's mind when one watches for the first time, from across the Lake of Como, the summit of Monte Rosa flush pink in the early dawn.

At Oxford so unorthodox a student, a lover of literature, life and beauty, seems not to have made too favorable an impression upon masters steeped in mathematics and the writing of Latin verses. He could not learn to write "tolerable Latin" is one complaint of him. Nevertheless even Oxford recognized in later years that at least he wrote tolerable English when this austere conservative university appointed him Slade professor of art. And in spite of learned head shakings at the young phenomenon he crowned his Oxford career by winning, at the age of twenty, the Newdigate prize with his poem, "Salsette and Elephantia."

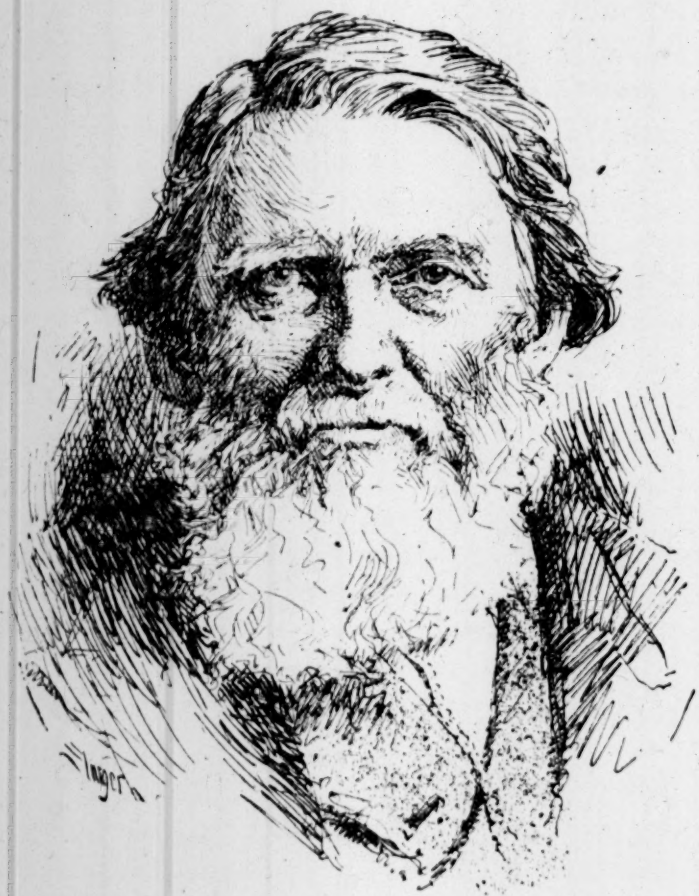
It was not, however, as a poet that Ruskin was destined to stir the world. As art critic and interpreter of architecture he called forth a tempest that was to blow away many dearly cherished falsehoods. In 1843 he published Volume I of "Modern Painters," the first of his important works.

This contained a defense and in one sense a discovery of the greatness of Turner. It was Turner who revealed the mysterious beauty of atmosphere, of sunlight through mist and haze, and the startling glories of the sun rising and setting. The emotional impressions of light and color interested him. He belonged among the "seven supreme colorists of the world," Ruskin said. Along with this mystic quality in Turner's work was another mood which reveals itself in his water-color work. This is an accuracy in the portrayal of the spirit of truth in such things as rocks and trees or in the depiction of animals which is actually startling. In the Tate Gallery there are to be found two rooms full of these water-colors, ranging from brush sketches of birds and beasts which rival the best work of Japanese artists in this work to complete pictures whose imaginative accuracy makes the beholder catch his breath.

It is enough to say that we should hold Ruskin a great critic, had he done nothing more than prove to us the genius of Turner.

Fortunately for the world, Ruskin did much more. He recovered for us the glories of Gothic architecture, which for two centuries or more had been regarded as the expression of a barbaric taste. It was so cultivated a mind as Addison's, you will remember, who described the temple of dullness as designed according to Gothic architecture.

At the coronation of Louis XIV, the great choir of Rheims Cathedral was overlaid with flimsy wooden paneling representing Ionic columns that the barbaric nature of that edifice should not grate harshly upon the elegance of the coronation ceremony. The public buildings of London, erected in Ruskin's day, were atrocities composed of banded pillars and over-emphasized keystones, topped off with pepper and



John Ruskin

salt boxes on the roof. An utterly false neo-classicism had made prisoner public taste.

"The Seven Lamps of Architecture," 1849, followed by the first volume of "The Stones of Venice," 1851, helped to sweep away all this heretical artistic doctrine.

Ruskin believed that the "buildings and art of a people are the expression of their religion, their morality, their national aspirations and social habits." It was time that we rediscovered the Middle Ages, so long and so fatuously described as the "Dark Ages." Gothic architecture is beautiful because it is a mystic expression of the highest ideals, a rendition of the spirit of faith. A few years later, at Exeter College, Oxford, two young men were to read what Ruskin had to say about Gothic, and to make it the gospel of a new theory of art. These young men were William Morris and Edward Burne-Jones, founders of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood.

They were to strive to introduce the doctrine of beauty, beginning its evolution at the point where the Italian Renaissance had interrupted the current of medieval art into the everyday life of the people. Others were moved by Ruskin's theories of architecture, including Carlyle, who called "The Stones of Venice" a "Sermon in Stones" and "a new renaissance."

Not only did Ruskin preach his theories of architecture, but he illustrated them with some of the most exquisite architectural engravings that any artist has ever produced. No one who now journeys to Venice can help seeing that magic city through Ruskin's eyes. And as we gaze today at its palaces, we have to take our volumes of Ruskin with us in order to see all that he saw. Not a stone of its carved beauty escaped him. A lesser eyesight can but follow humbly.

From Ruskin, the discoverer of beauty, we turn to a Ruskin less favorably considered today, the social reformer. We must, however, keep in mind that what Ruskin hated most was the ugliness produced by the teeming economic development of the

Nineteenth Century, with its prison-like, drab factories, its pall of smoke and dirt, and its miles of mean streets in which thousands of human beings were compelled to live mean lives. In reality his desire for social reform was merely the practical extension of his theories of art.

He wished to banish ugliness in whatever form it existed, and bring beauty back to life. For him a railway train trailing its smoke and dust through a beautiful valley was a desecration of nature; a square, box-like factory emitting filthy vapors was a place in which men's aspirations were starved.

Actually his Utopia was not so un-realizable as men have thought, for unconsciously we have been coming around to agree with him. In the place of the old railway stations are arising palaces intended to adorn our cities; factories are being surrounded with trees and flowers, and adjoining land set apart for the recreation of the toilers; mean streets are being gradually replaced by "housing schemes," designed by competent architects. It is true that his own practical plans were not successful.

One may not shut off a bit of land and arbitrarily proclaim its social life to be different from that of the land that shuts it in. Nevertheless, reviled as he has been for attacking thoughtlessness and wealth, his ideas have survived and many of them are becoming the commonplaces of a new social order.

That he knew little or nothing of philosophy, economics, and empiricism, as these subjects are usually understood in their narrower sense, matters little. Spencer and Darwin do not loom so important today as they did when Ruskin, as his critics have it, "ignorantly attacked them." Many of Ruskin's theories will march on when the bones of the last dinosaur are dust. "For Clavigera" has proved a key to unlock the forces of many things.

We shall remember the rhythm of his prose, even beneath the often extravagance of his rhetoric, as the

expression of a pure idealist who saw the identity of beauty and truth. Of his sincerity there can be no doubt, nor of the value of his standard of sincerity as a test for art. When the vers librists and the modernists continue their railing at Pictorial art, let us remember John Ruskin and what he did. The pygmies may bind the sleeping giants with threads of specious words, but they cannot obliterate him. For he did a greater thing than all the pygmies combined have ever done, he left the world a better place than he found it.

ELEVATED CASE TO GO TO FULL BENCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The case brought in the Massachusetts Supreme Court by taxpayers of Boston who seek to prevent, by mandamus proceeding, the payment by the State Treasurer, Charles L. Burrill, of the sum of about \$1,500,000 to the trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway Company on July 1 to pay stockholders' dividends and meet an operating deficiency, will go up to the full bench. Judge DeCourcy made this decision on Friday after hearing arguments on a demurrer to the petition. William H. Hitchcock, Assistant Attorney General, denied the right of the taxpayers to bring their petition, contending they had no standing before the court.

BETTER OUTLOOK IN MEXICO REPORTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—American rights in Mexico will be amply safeguarded by the Mexican Government, according to Henry P. Fletcher, Ambassador to Mexico, who is here from Mexico City for conferences with State Department officials with an optimistic view of the situation in the southern republic. He declared on Thursday that the feeling there toward this country had become more friendly since the recall of the German Minister, the notorious von Eckhardt, and the consequent cessation of anti-American propaganda. Of paramount importance, the Ambassador said, was the possibility that the troubles of oil interests, including American, soon would be adjusted.

LAW BREAKER SENTENCED

NEW YORK, New York—For failure to file an income tax return, Seymour L. Rau, an insurance and stock broker, was sentenced on Friday to serve 30 days in the city prison and to pay a fine of \$300. He will also be required to pay double the amount of his income tax. This was estimated at \$162.25.

PLAN TO UNIFY TRANSPORTATION

Secretary Redfield Indorses Movement to Facilitate the Delivery of Foodstuffs by Highway Motor Truck Routes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That there are three elements of transportation, railway, waterway, and highway, that they are one, that none of them will reach its full value to the community without the other, and that each is the friend of the others, is the opinion expressed by William C. Redfield, secretary of the Department of Commerce, who declared recently, in discussing the problems of transportation, that the railways, waterways and highways must be linked together in order to have a perfect system of transportation for the country. Adding that the railways and waterways were being well developed, but that the third unit, the highways, was being neglected, the secretary advocated the establishment of a rural express.

"Directly back from the river bank on either side are two of our fine highways. Neither the railroad nor the river meet all the needs of the men living on those roads," said he. "You might build the railroads up until they are 10 tracks wide, but you do not fully help the farmer 10 miles away to get his produce to market. And you might fill the river with steamers, and he may be still isolated. There must come something to his farm which transports his produce easily and systematically and in harmony with other methods in duplex action going and coming. So our friend the farmer must have the rural express, or its equivalent, which comes to his door, which in the morning connects him up with all the round earth and brings him what he wants of the earth's products back to his door that night."

According to the National Motor Truck Committee, which is advocating the establishment of the rural motor express throughout the country, the advantages of such a service include the increase of food supply by furnishing regular transportation of farm products; stimulation of farmers' efforts by the knowledge that such transportation is available; removal of the necessity for the farmer himself to drive to town, thereby increasing his time on the farm and helping

make up for any shortage of farm labor, and general facilitation of traffic among farmer, market and consumer. Speaking more specifically, it is pointed out that fruit, vegetables, milk and eggs reach market or consumer fresh—on the day they leave the farm—and so command highest prices; that the number of handlings are decreased from half a dozen or so to two; and small shipments that the farmer himself could not haul to market profitably, can be sent by motor express, thus adding to his income. Moreover, as the motor express stops at his own gate, he need not even take his own time or use his horses to carry his produce to the railroad station. Also, through the driver of the motor truck, seeds, farm implements, repair parts for machinery, groceries and other necessary things, may be obtained from the city the very day that they are ordered.

PROF. SCOTT NEARING PLACED ON TRIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Trial of the United States Government's case against Prof. Scott Nearing, indicted for violation of the Espionage Law by attempting to obstruct enlistment in the army and navy, was begun on Thursday before Judge Julius M. Mayer, in the Federal District Court. Co-defendants charged with having conspired with him in writing, printing and circulating pamphlets intended to discourage, obstruct and prevent enlistment in the army and navy and to impede the United States in its prosecution of the war, were the American Socialist Society and the Rand School of Social Science.

Earl B. Barnes, assistant United States District Attorney, is prosecuting the case for the government. Four of the 12 jurymen selected were of German birth, but as they gave satisfactory replies when questioned as to whether they approved the Selective Service Act, and the entrance of this country in the war, they were accepted. Seymour Siedman of Chicago, S. John Block, Walter J. Nellis and J. M. Sackin of New York are the counsel for the defense.

CUT IN ROAD PROGRAM URGED

AUGUSTA, Maine—A message was sent to the Legislature by Gov. Carl E. Milliken on Friday, in which he said that unless there is a shaving down of appropriations for roads, resolves for which carrying more than \$1,000,000 are pending, the formulation of an orderly financial program will be prevented and constructive legislation in general will suffer.

SCHOOLS OPEN WITH A MEDICAL SURVEY

System of Inspection Announced for Los Angeles Children According to the Plan Instituted by City's Health Commissioner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California—The public schools of Los Angeles, after having been closed for about two-thirds of the last semester have, during the last few weeks, been opening at the rate of 10 to 25 a day under a system of medical supervision of the children, a plan ordered by Dr. L. M. Powers, health commissioner, as a condition precedent to their opening, although it is understood that he had no legal authority to make such a ruling.

The ground which the medical examinations are designed to cover was outlined to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Dr. Herbert F. True, director of the health department of the Los Angeles city school system, who declared that the procedure planned was to be more in the nature of an inspection than an examination.

"The inspection outlined will be the standard one," added Dr. True, "and we hope that our examiners will not deviate from it. This department does not seek any clash with the medical beliefs of any parent, and its endeavor will be to offend no one. Those parents who object to physical examinations may sign a card stating that fact and the child will not be examined, but under present regulations of the Board of Education the child will not be allowed to come to school."

Prior to the decision of the Board of Education to allow the schools to open, resolutions of protest had been filed by the advisory committee of the Executive Board of the Los Angeles Federation of Parent Teacher Associations, the Los Angeles High School Teachers Association, the Los Angeles City Teachers Club, the Los Angeles Parental Schools Association, the Los Angeles Evening School Teachers Association and the Los Angeles City Principals Club. A statement had also been addressed by the superintendent of schools to the board urging that notwithstanding the fact that it had been the "attitude of the board and the superintendent hitherto to follow absolutely the judgment of the Department of Health," it seemed that it was now the place for the exercise of lay judgment.



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SPAIN'S PROBLEM OVER CATALONIA

Catalonians Want a Plain Yes or No, and Prospects of Parliamentary Commission in Finding Solution Are Not Bright

Previous articles on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Feb. 6 and 7, 1919.

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—The prospects of the extra-parliamentary commission for considering the Catalonian problem and suggesting a solution never seemed brighter, and at the moment they appear to be almost non-existent. The Count de Romanones seized upon this idea in a moment of extreme crisis because it seemed the one possibility by which an agreement on a monarchical basis might be reached, because he thought it would show the Catalonians that he was anxious to meet them and was not against them, and no doubt he also regarded it as a means of raising time.

The Catalonians considered that its chief object was to gain time and nothing else. The Regionalists consequently rejected it, but they were apparently not the first to do so. Before it was announced that this commission would be formed, they had declared that they would have no conferences, because they felt that the whole question had been thoroughly discussed and it was now a case for yes or no, and plain sincerity.

The government, when sending its normal answer to the Catalonian demands, had announced that the commission would consist of "the highest political and social personalities," who might avail themselves of technical assistance and would present a formula of conciliation which would in due course be presented to the Chamber. There followed the publication in the official Gaceta of the terms of the commission, which, it was said, ought to meet at the beginning of the year, and the members of which, representing all sections and including several Catalonians, would be nominated by the Premier himself. In this official announcement it was stated that the government had resolved to grant autonomy to Catalonia, and that it recognized the Regional authorities and their absolute right to exercise completely the faculties accorded them by the Cortes. At the same time it was expressly stipulated that Catalonia should remain completely subordinate to the sovereignty of the Spanish state, so far as making amendments and modifications in the statutes of autonomy which would be voted by the Cortes and approved by the Crown was concerned, and the correction of mistakes which might be committed by the Regional authorities.

With matters at this stage, the Mancomunidad held a conference with the Catalonian members of the Cortes at Barcelona, and passed resolutions, including as a matter of urgency, on the immediate establishment of the integral autonomy of Catalonia with a government and a Parliament of its own. It was determined that the permanent council of the Mancomunidad should prepare the statutes of autonomy, and that when it had accomplished this important work a special general meeting should be called. The meeting took care to add to its statement of this extreme course of action that this scheme did not imply any idea of separation. It would simply point the way of federation to all the regions of Spain.

With this much resolved upon the matter was obviously rapidly advancing. Demonstrations and counter-demonstrations were taking place in the streets of Barcelona and in Madrid, while a great assembly was being organized in Burgos to indicate the opposition of Castile to the autonomous ambitions of the Catalonians. In Catalonia there was apparently still a section of the people who, in spite of all kinds of unanimous resolutions by the various authorities, considered that the demands for autonomy were being overdone, and that it might be well for the region to hang on to the central authority in the old way. It was implied by some that these latter factions and others, who urged that Cambó and his colleagues were losing their heads and going too far in the way of stubborn enthusiasm, were of no account, that they were simply groups imbued with a spirit of contrariness, and the inevitable tendency toward political opposition which always arose at times like this.

It was certainly extremely curious that at night a procession should wind its way through the streets of Barcelona shouting "Viva España! Viva Maura!" for Señor Maura, former Prime Minister, is the man who led the speech in the Cortes which led to the withdrawal of the Catalonians, and, more than that, is the statesman whose name of all others is certainly most liked in Catalonia, for it was when he was at the head of affairs that Barcelona suffered the most terrible week in her tumultuous history, a week that will never be forgotten. Against these strange demonstrations, counter-demonstrations were organized. These two parties came into contact with each other in the Rambla, and when they were proceeding to confirm all anticipations as to what might happen, the police bore down upon them indiscriminately and scattered them. There were similar occurrences in other parts of Barcelona, large drafts of extra police were brought in, military aid was requisitioned, and it was reported that the cruisers, Alfonso XIII and España, had received orders to proceed from Cadiz to Barcelona with all possible speed. Evidently then the situation was fast developing.

Just at this moment the Premier, the Count de Romanones, was called to Paris. He asked that during his absence this question might be re-

garded by all parties as being suspended, and appointed Señor Gimeno, Minister of the Interior, and his most intimate friend and confidant, to act for him in all matters during this period. The truce was only partly respected, and Señor Gimeno had to deal with the declaration of the Mancomunidad that it was proceeding to action and drawing up its statute of autonomy. He sent a note to them in answer to their declaration. In this message he made no attempt to hide the great anxiety that was occasioned to the government by an attitude which was described as so contrary to the conciliatory efforts being made and also to the truce which it was hoped had been agreed upon. The Premier's absence when he was dealing with international questions of the greatest importance to the future of Spain. If it were attempted to gain autonomy by illicit means, the government, said Señor Gimeno, would resist it with that calmness and energy which its responsibilities to the nation demanded it should exhibit. Here, then, were scarcely veiled threats being issued from each side. The tension was becoming greater. On the governmental side it was hoped that the success which it was apparently achieving in the new international policy would create such a diversion and such a reaction in its favor as would cause the Catalonians to hesitate and reconsider their position; nor was this estimate wholly wrong.

The answer of Señor Gimeno had a certain good effect. Señor Cambó withdrew a little from the attitude of intransigence. The Socialists and Reformistas had been saying that they would have nothing to do with the extra-parliamentary commission; Señor Cambó asked them to reconsider, and when they did so they no longer declared they would reject this possible means of conciliation. He himself said he felt that Catalonia must accept this commission, and he caused it to be known that the Regionalist League had still an open mind on the subject of monarchies as against republics, and cared little for either in a sense, so long as Catalonia got her autonomy.

The idea for the time being seemed to be that the form of government of Catalonia must be settled first and that of Spain afterward. This followed a previous announcement that the Regionalists were allaying themselves with the Republicans, had in fact actually done so. The Republicans in their turn did not appear to like this seeming vacillation and were disposed to tell the League and others whom it might concern that if they wanted their Republican help for the attainment of their great ambition they must play the game, be consistent and faithful, and go forward boldly to such extremes as might be necessary. In effect the Republicans wanted their republic; it was commonly reported that on their own part they were badly short of funds, but considered that owing to their alliance with the wealthy Catalonians this was a matter of no account. Consequently when these mark-time ideas were put forward by the Regionalists, the latter maintained their show of intransigence and declared that the thing to do was to get on with their great schemes to the best of their unlimited ability. Señor Lerroux, the Republican leader, who had been absent from Barcelona, came back in a hurry to watch and direct the progress of events. Plain Liberals and Conservatives were the sections most inclined to conciliation, and urged that no extreme step should be taken until every other had failed. The Carlists, or Jaimistas, as they are now, showed a disposition at this stage to take a hand in the game. They indicated that they were in favor of autonomy, but that the fundamental basis of Carlism must be respected; this basis being that before everything the national unity must be maintained. Carlists are certainly in a curious position in this controversy.

JUDGMENT FOR SCHOOL BOARD
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—Judgment has been given in favor of the Regina Public School Board against Spitzer Rorick & Co., of Toledo, Ohio, for \$20,000. The American firm in 1913 made an offer of \$475,000 for \$500,000 of Regina public school district debentures, equivalent to a purchase price at the rate of 95. The offer was accepted and the debentures prepared in Toledo and formally executed by the Regina school board, and a sum of \$100,000 paid over to Spitzer Rorick & Co. Later the company refused to proceed with the purchase, saying that they had discovered that under the law of Saskatchewan, if an owner of a property assessed as a public school supporter sold such property to a Roman Catholic, such property no longer constituted a taxable asset of the public school district and, consequently, no longer afforded any measure of security for bonds issued by the public school district. Another purchaser had to be found as a result, a New York house, Spencer, Trunk & Co., purchasing the remaining \$400,000 of bonds at the rate of 90, which represented a loss to the Regina school board of \$20,000, compared to the price which would have been received had Spitzer Rorick & Co. completed the purchase as agreed.

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PRIVILEGES OF THE BANK OF FRANCE

Their Renewal Forms Government Step Which May Have Considerable Influence on Reconstruction of France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The final rites have at last been performed in the long-drawn-out proceedings for the renewal of the privileges of the Bank of France, which have been the cause of such enormous and lengthy discussions in Parliament and constant criticism from various points of view in the newspapers. Now the decree granting the renewal of the privilege is publicly promulgated.

In the terms of this decree the privilege conceded to the Bank of France by the laws of the 24th Germinal, year XI, April 22, 1806, June 30, 1840, June 9, 1857, and Nov. 17, 1897, are extended for 25 years from June 1, 1921, to June 31, 1946. This is confirmed a measure which may have no inconsiderable influence on the great reconstruction of France. As all who have followed the discussions upon it are aware, a small section of French opinion, consisting largely of the Socialists, fought against the general idea of the renewal, appealing also for a shorter term and the power of reconsideration after a part of the period had expired. On the other hand, the eloquent and well-reasoned speeches in support of the measure by M. Klotz, Finance Minister, and toward the end, by M. Ribot in the Senate, have been the strong features of the discussions.

In his final address on the subject to the Senate, which was occupied for two sittings with the measure, M. Klotz first of all recalled, as the rapporteur-général and M. Ribot had already done, the great services rendered by the bank to the country, especially during the war. For his argument he produced many impressive batches of figures, notably an item of 12,000,000,000 francs underwritten for the last loan by the institution in the Rue de la Vrillière, while its action had been equally satisfactory in regard to questions of exchange. M. Klotz said that all the economic authorities and sections who had been consulted had insisted that the renewal of the privileges should be for a period sufficiently long to permit of the bank assisting effectively in the industrial, commercial, and agricultural reconstruction of the country. Above everything it was necessary that the notes of the bank should retain their strength. This result would be assisted in bringing to the account for the redemption of the state debt in the bank the total of the sums paid by the latter in the matter of taxation of war profits.

After dealing with comments passed at a previous sitting by M. Delahaye, Hervey, and Louis Martin, M. Klotz as he went on proceeded to give a few more interesting and impressive details concerning national finance. He said that the total debt of France at the present time reached the enormous figure of 163,000,000,000 francs. On Nov. 30, the foreign debt amounted to 37,000,000,000 francs. They had 82,000,000,000 francs defense "bons" in circulation. The last loan itself had enabled them to consolidate more "bons" than it had been possible to consolidate by the three preceding loans. However, the issue of these "bons" had not by any means ceased; for the year 1918 the average monthly issue would amount to about 1,200,000,000 francs. It was certain that the "bons" had rendered the greatest service in meeting the financial demands that had arisen through the war. They had allowed of a limitation in the state's recourse to advances by the bank, especially during the first two months of the war. These advances had naturally provoked the inflation of the fiduciary circulation and then the increases of prices, purchasable goods being at the same time so much scarcer. There was a certain parallel between the issue of notes and the increase of prices. There were, of course, other causes for the increase, as, for example, the desire of certain business people to augment their profits unduly. (The rapporteur, M. Millières-Lacroix, interrupted here with the remark, "And the indulgence of the state tribunals toward some of the guilty!")

M. Klotz went on to say that there was no doubt the state would have to make fresh appeals for advances to the bank in order to discharge new expenses, such as the payment of savings to the soldiers, the reimbursement of the marks in Alsace-Lorraine, and so forth. Correlatively the circulation of the bank must increase. The tendency of the general policy of France would influence considerably the raising or the aggravation of their monetary situation. In this there was the essential problem of the morrow after the war; on its solution the relief of their budgetary situation depended. He glanced upon the various classes

of state expenses, showing how they had increased in recent years, and in contemplating sources of income, remarked that steps would have to be taken to prevent the evasion of certain taxes, as was the case at the present moment, such, for example, as the tax on payments and the tax on luxuries. The foreign debt was the result of sacrifices beyond their fair share, to which they had consented for the good of the common cause. Their allies had taken a note of it, and would do what was possible to relieve France in this matter. He recalled some recent utterances of M. Ribot, according to which the French claim on Germany must have priority over the claims of their allies, and he had noted the assent of the whole of the assembly to this proposition. Notwithstanding all repatriation made by the enemy, France's pre-war budget would be at least tripled for the future.

In the end the vote for the renewal of the privileges was unanimous. The measure was passed in the form in which it came up from the Chamber. The senatorial commission which had examined it made certain observations on particular points, but it did not go to the length of making any alteration, and the report presented by the commission was adopted. There had been apprehension in some quarters on this point, a fear apparently existing that influences might be brought to bear on the Senate, as the result of which some slight alterations would be made, and this would have necessitated the measure going back to the Chamber, where the Socialists would have made the most of an exceptional opportunity. The Senate, however, in dealing with the matter, but on the whole there was confidence that it would do its duty completely as regards this measure, or the effect on the recent loan might have been noticeable, the argument being that the slightest reflection on the strength of the public credit at such a time would have been disastrous.

The Socialists make little comment on the issue of this affair beyond remarking, as they do in their organ, that M. Klotz in his comments partakes of the optimism which is characteristic of all politicians when they are in power, and which is turned to pessimism when they are out of it; that he is fond of quoting from M. Ribot as to future charges on the budget, but keeps back all figures of his own, and confines himself to generalities. He expected that the exploitation of the railways would be less costly, that the work of reconstitution of the terribly devastated regions would cause the introduction of a considerable quantity of foreign material, as to which they must lose customs duties, and he regarded the budgetary future with confidence.

Le Temps, as an intensely keen advocate of the bank, has followed this matter with much assiduity, and the newspaper expresses its relief that the extension of the privileges is now confirmed and the Socialists can do no more. It compliments M. Ribot on his speech at the first of the two sittings of the Senate that were devoted to this affair, stating that rarely has the nature of the services, its true part, and the special character of the Bank of France been so well displayed as in his masterly description. In this article it is pointed out that a distinction has to be drawn between the credit of the state and that of the bank. Each of these credits has its special features. Kept apart, each of them adds to the strength of the country, but when they are confused they are rather a source of weakness. A nation only prospers, it only grows steadily in richness and influence, if it has a healthy monetary system as the basis of its contracts and values. France, having been able in times of peace to protect herself against depreciation of the bank note, and without doubting the return of a normal fiduciary circulation, when the state fiduciary loans to the Bank of France, this institution during the war has been able to assist the state without compromising its credit. France has gathered the fruits of a long policy of wisdom in conformity with the experience of other peoples and with the lessons of economic science.

In time of peace the bank will give to business such assistance as it needs without artificial stimulation. It is established to facilitate such business, but not to aid in operations of mystification and deception. In the double inquiry which preceded the deposit of the bill for the renewal of the privileges, qualified representatives of the commercial, industrial, agricultural, and financial world had asked for an extension for at least 20 years, but the government had only consented to one of 25 years, and Le Temps regretted that so much competent advice had not been followed.

TRUSTEES OF KING'S FUND
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The King has approved of the following being nominated as trustees of the King's Fund for the Disabled: Mrs. Lloyd George, Brig.-Gen. Sir Owen Thomas, Mr. William Lewis, Mr. Ernest J. Brown, Mr. Nathan Laski, J. P., and Councillor J. Mathewson Watson.

ENTENTE IN FRENCH REPUBLICAN GROUPS

Federation of Groups in Chamber Is Outcome of War and of Broad Ideas of Justice and Liberty Which It Engendered

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Rarely has a new political society of any description come into being with so many blessings showered upon it as the new Entente Républicaine Démocratique, as it is named, which has just been constituted by deputies belonging to the Democratic Left, the Republican Federation, the Republicans of the Left and the Radical Left. It is evidently, then, a new and comprehensive grouping on a wide basis, the "Entente" being an accord between sections of the Republican and Democratic Left, and having nothing to do with the Entente of nations.

In these times there are frequent complaints that there are far too many groupings of political sections in the Chamber, that they overlap and lead to confusion, and that moreover they are the cause and the source of interminable intriguing and are thus a serious hindrance to the work of Parliament, all of which charges are evidently in a large measure justified. It is something, then, that when a new one is established it should be so loudly acclaimed, especially by sections of public opinion that are not commonly enamored of anything that the groupings of the Left may do or say. It is declared, moreover, that this new group is already the third strongest numerically of those attached to the Chamber, and that it is adding to its forces daily.

It is said that it is an outcome of the war and of the broad ideas of justice and liberty, and the tendency toward the suppression of narrower and meaner views that the long struggle engendered. Justice and liberty are its watchwords, and about them it assembles for its program all questions which must preoccupy the modern world and especially republican France. It calls for liberty in every form in speech, the press, education, and so forth, with the single stipulation that with the possession of the absolute measure of liberty demanded there must be respect for public order, since anything that disturbs this order is a menace to liberty itself. It calls for less Napoleonic centralization and more republican liberties, and it desires to see this expansion all over the country, which should be freed from an asphyxiating centralization. Labor and capital, it thinks, are not irreconcilable enemies but natural associates; public and private wealth as well as social peace depend upon their harmonious accord. It proposes to take an account of persons and to concern itself with fundamentals only, and thus it is said of it that it reflects one of the noblest examples of the war, in that it is in heroic anonymity that the soldiers of France sacrificed themselves to save their country. M. François Arago, a name to which are attached the best democratic traditions, presides over this new group.

The group has issued its first manifesto, which is an interesting document and has attracted much attention. "The Democratic Republican Entente," it says, "feeling that at the time when the world is being transformed French democracy also should be renovated, proclaims that the political, economic and social reconstitution of the republic will be brought about in conformity with justice and liberty. From the political point of view, the education of democracy allows of the largest exercise of the liberty of speech, of the press, of meeting, education and association. Any limit, other than that of safeguarding the public order, would paralyze the right of citizens to group themselves together or to form themselves into syndicates. Liberty of thought and liberty of conscience should be protected from all attack. The reciprocal liberation of civil power and religious power ought to close the era of their secular struggles."

The manifesto then goes on to say that "it is vain to extend the most precious rights to citizens if civic liberties are clogged by administrative institutions which are a survival of

the régime of authority. Full development should be afforded to our constitutional organization, public officialdom should be reduced, bureaucracy should be simplified, and there should be handed over to the commune and the department what is communal and departmental, and to the state what is national. From the economic point of view France will regain and increase her prosperity by the development of her natural riches. The duty of the state is not to substitute itself for private initiative; it should simply second and coordinate efforts that are made for the development of agriculture, industry and commerce.

"Individual interest is the most powerful promoter of the public fortune. Capital and labor are mutually associated. This solidarity implies on the part of the workers a fair remuneration, and constant and progressive continuation of the improvement of their condition. State development will not bring about the emancipation of the proletariat any more than will collectivism. On the contrary, the security of industry, the well-being and independence of the workers will be enhanced by the voluntary and cordial cooperation of the two factors of production. Syndicalism to be fruitful must set out resolutely upon the economic and professional road. Strong finance is indispensable to the economic activity of the country; on the other hand, it will be the fruit of general prosperity. But a better return from taxation, even when seconded by judicious compression of expenditure, will not assure a budgetary equilibrium. The necessary resources must be demanded of all the elements of wealth without any appearance of spoliation.

"From the social point of view individual ownership guarantees the independence of the human personality, but a society that is based on justice should assure for each the assistance of all. It is necessary to encourage accession to ownership, thrift, cooperation, mutual effort, and to develop social insurances and the benevolent institutions. Every Frenchman must have security for tomorrow, for himself and those belonging to him, and national recognition should be especially extended to large families. Above all things it is necessary at the present time that there should be a generous impulse in the direction of performing toward sufferers from the war that duty that is imposed on victorious France."

The chief criticism directed against the new Republican Entente is that its program is for the most part really too broad and colorless, and that for want of definition and sharp points it may fail to arouse any enthusiasm. There is no room in the political world, say some of the critics, for a program upon which hearty advocates and extremists agree, but it is by differences and the struggle between them that real progress toward higher and better things is best compelled.

ALBERTA LAND ISSUE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

CALGARY, Alberta.—Landowners in Calgary who are interested in the subdivision question will interview the public utility commission of the Alberta Government in regard to the removal of subdivisions from the city limits. As matters now stand, the utility commission has the power conferred upon it by the last Legislature, to take from the city limits such areas of land as are properly farming land and revert them to the status of rural municipality lands. The owners want this done, but the various cities are unitedly and strongly opposed to any such alteration to their limits. The cities are offering to put the taxes on such lands down to a farming-land basis, but even this is not acceptable to the owners.

Edmonton subdivision property holders have already taken this matter up with the public utility commission, their case being similar to that of the Calgary landowners. Lethbridge and Medicine Hat have cases substantially the same as Edmonton and Calgary, and the four cities are at one in regard to their general policy. It is understood that any attempt at new legislation at the coming session will likely come from the civic interests, which may move as a result of the forthcoming hearing, for an amendment to the act passed last year.

CAVALLINI TREASON INQUIRY IN ITALY

French Authorities, It Is Said, to Be Asked for Complete Copies of the Seven Volumes on Caillaux Inquiry in Italy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The proceedings in the Cavallini trial, for some days, consisted chiefly of discussion of more or less technical questions and the hearing of various objections brought forward by the defense, among them being that of the competency of the court. Of the eight accused persons three were absent when the proceedings opened, Buonanno being unable to leave the prison, it was alleged, on account of the state of his health, and d'Adda and Hanau being beyond the frontiers. The advocates appearing for the defense comprised Pavone and Vairo for Cavallini, Pistolesse and Jengo for Dini, Romualdi and Gigente for Bruniciardi, Gregoraci and Manes for Pozzoli-Ricci, and Cavaglia and Pergola for Re Riccardi, while Francisca appeared for Buonanno, and Giuliani and Grilli for Hanau.

The different status, from a legal point of view, of the three absent accused persons was discussed; Hanau, it was stated, was in a concentration camp in France while the necessity for his presence was strongly urged by Cavallini as material to his defense. One of the objections brought forward by the defense was that some of the 31 volumes on which the act of accusation was based were wanting, and it transpired that seven concerned matter connected with the Caillaux trial which had been collected in Italy on behalf of the French judicial authorities.

One of the incidents over which a considerable amount of discussion took place was the alleged disappearance of a letter written by Cavallini to Captain de Robertis, who had conducted his preliminary interrogation. After the different advocates for the defense had spoken in support of the points which had been raised, and sundry discussions had taken place between them and the military advocate, Colonel Tancredi, Cavallini himself had several complaints to make in person to the court. He declared, for one thing, that after having been interrogated for the last time by Captain de Robertis, the latter told him that if he would denounce his highly placed accomplices it would be to his advantage. After adjourning for a few days the court reassembled, and the president, Colonel Gandini, read the decision arrived at in the meantime, rejecting the objections brought forward by the defense and declaring the competency of the tribunal to try Cavallini and his accomplices for the crime of treason, of which they were accused. The French judicial authorities, it was stated, would be asked for complete copies of the seven volumes relating to the inquiry carried out in Italy with regard to Caillaux. It is believed that a vigorous inquiry is being carried out as to the letter which Cavallini declares he addressed in May to Captain Robertis.

CANADIAN POLITICAL ISSUES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—Federal members of Parliament met representatives of military and farmers' organizations here for the purpose of securing the viewpoints of these interests in regard to political issues prior to the meeting of Parliament next month at Ottawa. Questions discussed were soldiers' settlement, pensions, immigration, general problems affecting the rehabilitation of returned men, and the disposal of the funds of patriotic organizations.

CUNARD ANCHOR

NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL

Saxonia	Feb. 14
Carmania	Feb. 17
Royal George	Feb. 23
AQUITANIA	MAR. 1
Orduna	MAR. 10
Saxonia	MAR. 18
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AQUITANIA	MAR. 29

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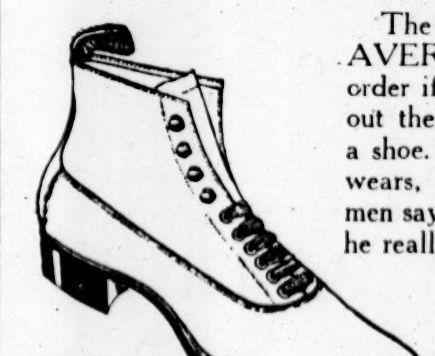
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FRENCH AWARD OF LITERARY PRIZE

Concours Academy Makes Choice of New Laureate in M. Duhamel, Writer of Distinction, for His "Civilization"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—That small but dignified, exclusive, and generally self-satisfied body of 10 intellectuals who make up the Académie Goncourt and walk as exactly as they can in the footsteps of their master, Edmond de Goncourt, meeting in the Restaurant Drouant and in all that they do espousing as far as is practicable an excess of elaboration and publicity—yet doing sound and serviceable work for literature all the time as everybody agrees—does not occupy the public attention so constantly as do the affairs of the other French academies, the doings of one or other of which are chronicled daily. Only at the time of its annual award, or on the rare occasions when the necessity arises to elect a new member, do the Goncourts as such appear before the public.

Under the presidency of M. Gustave Geffroy, who is the chief for the time being, they have just met for lunch at their usual headquarters for the most important business of the year, the award of the Goncourt prize. On this occasion seven of the ten were present, these being MM. Gustave Geffroy, Jean Ajalbert, Edmond Bourgeois, Henri Gaudet, Léon Daudet, Léon Hennique and J. H. Rosny, the elder, MM. Lucien Descaves, Paul Marguerite, and J. H. Rosny, the younger, gave their votes by letter.

Upon the vote being taken for the first time this year, the prize is given for a new work, preferably one of imagination by a young author. "Abbas" by Alexandre Arnoux; "Nous Autres," by J. Vaugeois; "L'Invisible," by Pierre Hamp; "Inimicé," by Scheider, and "D'un Vieux Monde," by Jean des Cognets, all received votes, but were rejected; the two which were eventually left for the final voting were "Civilization" by M. Georges Duhamel, published under the pseudonym of Daniel Thévenin and "Koenigsmark" by M. Pierre Benoit, the former gaining the prize by six votes (those of MM. Ajalbert, Gaudet, Geffroy, Hennique, Marguerite and the elder Rosny) to four (those of MM. Edmond Bourgeois, Léon Daudet, Descaves and the younger Rosny).

The Goncourts are being congratulated in high places upon their choice of a new laureate, for there can be no doubt that the work of M. Duhamel is one of much distinction. Some say that a book which he published last year with the title of "Vie des Martyrs" deserved the Goncourt prize then, and that there can be no doubt of his meriting it this year, with his "Civilization," which is virtually a second volume of the other work. Both books are, in effect, a narrative of the author's experiences, remembrances, and impressions with the ambulance corps among the soldiers at the front.

Before the war began, M. Duhamel had come to be fairly well known and highly appreciated by a small circle for his works in poetry, criticism and the drama. His experiences during the last four years have inspired him to the writing in these two recent works of some fine passages of emotion and sympathy. He displays an infinite pity for the sufferings of the wounded, an admiration without limit for the heroic simplicity with which they bear them and a violent horror of the war which inflicts them upon them. The style is quietly picturesque and original, and it has been declared that the work that is not crowded is one that does honor to the country and humanity. Some have indeed suggested that this and "Fou" by M. Henri Barbusse, which was crowned by the Goncourt Academy in 1916, rank as the two best of all the war books. The minority who voted for the "Koenigsmark" of M. Pierre Benoit, were led to do so largely by a desire to return to the practice of giving the prize to a work of imaginative literature, which, as stated, was the original idea but which has been neglected during the war on the under-

standing that the realities of the time are superior to all fiction.

There has lately been a rumor in free circulation to the effect that the Académie Goncourt contemplates a considerable change in its manners and customs. It has been said in effect that it has expressed a desire to have its official communications and accounts of its proceedings inserted in the Journal Officiel like those of the Académie Française which are regularly published therein. On this original rumor much speculation and no small amount of ironical comment have been based. It was pointed out that Edmond de Goncourt in founding this Academy intended that it should have nothing whatever in common with the other one, and especially should always be independent and have no association whatever with the state. The first duty of a man of letters, he maintained, was to preserve jealously his absolute liberty, to reject all official association, and hold politics and bureaucracy at arm's length. He would have his academicians differing from the others in every possible respect and never ceasing to declare that they had nothing in common with the Forty who assemble at the Palais Mazarin.

Now, if they were to make this start in copying the ways of the Académie Française, how far it was asked, might they not go? They might aspire to form a sixth section of the institute to cease to meet at a cabaret and to unite clothed in green vestments, under the cupola where the Forty gather. They might have public meetings, and even if they did not abandon their monthly luncheon, they might at least permit the public to be present once a year at this function, as Louis XIV allowed the people to look on at his dinner on certain days at Versailles! The unkindest cut—but against the Académie Française—was the remark that the one prize for literature might soon be insufficient, and that if the Goncourts would emulate the others to the full they might soon have benefactors who would leave them funds with which they might award a hundred or two of prizes of from 300 to 500 francs every year, and might also elect the leaders of parliamentary groups and a few bishops.

Beneath all these satirical comments there has been a serious point of meaning, for it is indicated clearly that the Académie Française has been losing something in esteem of late and that, however necessary on what might be called public and patriotic grounds some of the recent elections may have been, there is a feeling of dissatisfaction in some quarters, and that again is reflected by the veiled regret exhibited in the comments on the rumored abandonment of some features of their old seclusion.

However all is well; the Académie Goncourt is not after all to seek the publicity of the Journal Officiel for its announcements and reports. M. Gustave Geffroy, as president, writes to deny the rumors, and to say that none of the ten has contemplated anything of the kind should be done. What they have thought of is that they should ask for the publication once a year in the official newspaper in question of the name of their laureate and also the name, as occasion arose, of any new member of their body elected to take the place of another. That, said M. Geffroy, would not take up much of the space of the paper which inserts to any length that may be necessary announcements concerning the five academicians of the institute and which, for his part, he found very interesting and legitimate, "since it was well that France should know that she lives by literature, art, and natural science, as well as by politics."

QUEBEC TREASURY SURPLUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, Quebec.—In the course of his budget speech in the Quebec Legislature, the Hon. Walter Mitchell, Provincial Treasurer, showed the net surplus to be \$1,595,558.28. He stated that the estimated surplus was \$62,951.40 but the results of the year's operations were greatly in excess of that estimate. The ordinary revenue for the year ending on June 30, last, amounted to \$13,806,399.97, and the ordinary expenditures to \$11,423,497.73, leaving a surplus of ordinary revenue over ordinary expenditure of

\$2,382,893.24. The extraordinary expenditure paid out, however, from ordinary revenue was \$248,334.96, which gave an actual surplus of ordinary revenue over both ordinary and extraordinary expenditure of \$2,134,558.28. From this was paid \$265,000, balance of the sum of \$1,000,000 subscribed to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, leaving the net surplus as above stated.

NEW BRUNSWICK COAL OUTPUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHN, New Brunswick.—Though New Brunswick is far from being a great coal-producing Province, men interested in the industry are considerably encouraged by the showing of last year, when the output reached the highest mark so far touched—265,000 short tons. The production was small, comparatively speaking, but the fact that it showed an increase of 76,000 tons over the production for 1917 has increased the hope that considerable development may be possible in the future. Plans are now on foot for improving the mining facilities in the Minto District, and it is believed that the output can be made much larger. Another step to further the mining development in the Province is being taken at the anthracite deposits in York County which have recently been taken over by new United States interests. Several attempts have previously been made to develop this property, but not with much success.

ORDERS-IN-COUNCIL OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council at a recent meeting passed the following resolution unanimously: "That the Trades and Labor Council notify the central organizations to determine upon a fixed time or day when the repressive orders-in-council must be withdrawn, and failing to have a decision from the government within a certain time, to decide what effort will be made to call a general strike." Opinions expressed at the meeting by delegates of the various unions showed that 15 days was deemed about the proper length of time to allow the government before calling a general strike. The avowed object of the labor men is to secure free circulation of forbidden literature, and to liberate from jails and penitentiaries those committed for offenses established under orders-in-council.

WHEAT AND THE TARIFF

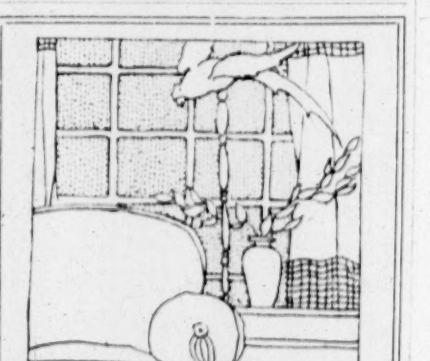
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—A resolution introduced at a meeting of the Regina local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association asking the Dominion Government to set a price for the wheat crop of 1919 equal to the price set by the United States Government for the American crop of 1919 was referred back for further consideration by the resolution committee. Objection was taken to the resolution on the ground that the farmers would lay themselves open to be accused of asking for the maintenance of the price of their products while at the same time they were demanding tariff reductions which would lessen their production costs.

LUMBER REPRESENTATIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ontario.—The lumbering interests of Ontario have selected Mr. A. C. Manbert to represent the Province in England in negotiations for the securing of large lumber orders required in reconstruction work in Great Britain, France and Belgium. Mr. Manbert's appointment has been officially confirmed by the government and he will sail at the earliest possible date to take up his duties.



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RUSSIA'S APPEAL FOR INTERVENTION

Prince Lvoff, Now in Paris, Sees Vital Need for Speedy Action Against Bolshevism

By the special representative of The

Christian Science Monitor in Paris

PARIS, France.—Paris is at the present moment the great Mecca of the political and diplomatic world. Representatives from all the principal countries are to be seen from time to time on the boulevards. Among the more recent arrivals, but by no means the least interesting, is Prince Lvoff, the first president of the Russian revolutionary government. The Prince is not the only representative of his country now in Paris, for there are several former ministers, ambassadors and representative former officials who have come together with the sole object of comparing notes and discussing their various experiences, with a view to arriving at a solution of the immense problems with which they, and as they maintain, the whole world, is confronted.

As a result of interesting conversations with those intimately associated with Russia, the special representative of The Christian Science Monitor in Paris is able to say that they are unanimous in their opinion as to the vital necessity for speedy and energetic action on the part of the Entente Powers if the spread of Bolshevism is to be checked.

It was in the Russian Embassy, a fine building on the south side of the river, at no great distance from the well-known Chambre de Députés and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, that Prince Lvoff received The Christian Science Monitor representative by appointment. There are not many men who have passed through the experiences to which the Prince has been subjected since the overthrow of the last Russian revolutionary government, of which he was president, by the Bolsheviks, but the last thing the Prince wishes to do is to dwell upon his personal experiences and sufferings. He is averse to everything savoring of sensationalism, but at the same time is in deadly earnest in his desire to reveal to the governments and especially the peoples of the Entente Powers exactly what Bolshevism is and the terrible condition to which the Bolsheviks have reduced Russia.

The Prince knows only too well from personal experience of what the Bolsheviks are capable and at the same time how hopelessly incapable they are of anything in the nature of constructive work. He has been subjected since his imprisonment at Ekaterinburg, where everything was chaos, to the most degrading and degrading treatment. Gradually he produced some semblance of order and was eventually so successful that he became "chef" and was responsible for the cooking of the food for himself and the other inmates. It so happened that the former Tsar and his family, the Romanoffs, were at that time in a prison close by, and the Prince's reputation as cook had grown so rapidly that not only his fellow prisoners, but the guard, as well as the guard of the prison where the former Tsar was detained.

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came to eat of the food the Prince

While, for obvious reasons, no details may be given of the Prince's escape from Ekaterinburg to Omsk, through Siberia to Vladivostok, and thence via America to France, it may be said that it was while at Ekaterinburg that he learned from the head of the Bolshevik commission that they had decided to murder the former Tsar and his family.

The leading features of the interview have already been contained in a previous cable dispatch, but the point so vehemently urged by the Prince in the course of the interview will bear still further emphasis, viz., that the peoples of the Entente countries must be shown that Bolshevism is a serious scourge, that it has not the faintest semblance to or connection with socialism, and consequently must be ruthlessly exterminated if the world is to be made safe for democracy.

The Prince having explained that the Bolsheviks consisted of but a small group of men, it was asked how they were able to assert themselves in such a thorough and apparently successful manner. "Bolshevism," the Prince answered, "is synonymous with Germanism, or perhaps I should say being used to spread Germanism. In the allied countries it is generally believed that the war is over. I maintain it is anything but over, and that a new and serious phase has developed. The answer to your question will be found when you understand how small is the percentage of educated people in Russia. Then note with what deliberate thoroughness the Bolsheviks have flung the educated classes into prison, many of them, as you know also, being subsequently murdered. What is the result? You have the uneducated masses, without any understanding of how to organize and with no one to lead them. Believe me, the real Russians have nothing in common with Bolshevism. They loathe it, but they are powerless. That is why I am in favor of intervention, and by intervention I do not mean that huge allied armies must overrun Russia. Not at all. All that is necessary is that the allied powers should occupy the principal centers and for this a comparatively small force only will be required. Unless some such step as this is taken Bolshevism will not be checked, with the result that Germanism will spread and I tremble to think, if that proves to be the case, what the future will have in store."

"When I hear it said that more or less responsible men in the Entente countries are in favor of leaving Bolshevism alone on the ground that Bolshevism is the expression of the will of the people, I see the urgent necessity for enlightenment, and any

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thing any man or any newspaper can do to show what an enormous suit is fixed between Bolshevism and any respectable conditions of society, will be an immeasurable service to mankind."

Before leaving, the Prince made it perfectly clear that in his opinion the Peace Conference could not complete its mission without finally deciding the measures to be taken for the suppression of Bolshevism. "Mr. Wilson," he said, "declared that the object of the Allies would only be attained when the world has been made safe for democracy, and," added the Prince, as he rose to bid The Christian Science Monitor representative good-bye, "the world cannot be safe for democracy so long as the head of Bolshevism is able to hold itself aloft in Russia."

SASKATCHEWAN RED CROSS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—The Saskatchewan branch of the Canadian Red Cross, according to the annual report of the secretary for the year 1917-18, has now a total number of 591 branches, twice as many as in any other Canadian province. The returns for the year show that the people of Saskatchewan raised on a per capita basis three times as much as the people of any other province of the Dominion. The figures follow: Ontario, \$1,378,704; Saskatchewan, \$1,116,561; Manitoba, \$497,990; Nova Scotia, \$23,055; Alberta, \$271,936; Quebec, \$23,347; British Columbia, \$134,311; Prince Edward Island, \$13,977; New Brunswick, \$7892; Yukon, \$7322.

ILLICIT STILL SEIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ontario.—Officers of the Ontario License Board and of the Internal Revenue Department seized two illicit stills with complete equipment for carrying on a wholesale liquor trade, which were located in two private houses in this city. A small quantity of liquor was found in each place, indicating that the entire process had been completed. Prosecutions will follow.

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WOMEN PLACED ON GOOD COMMITTEES

California Legislature Honors Four Who Were Elected to That Body in November

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, California.—The four women members of the California Legislature elected last November have completed their initial session as members of the Assembly. Three of them are university graduates, one a lawyer, and all prominent in educational, club, and civic movements. They were honored with important committee positions. Mrs. Anna L. Saylor of Berkeley being chairman of the committee on public morals, and the chairmanship of the committee on education was given to Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes of Oroville. Miss Esto B. Broughton of Modesto, who is an alumnus of the University of California Law School, displayed qualities of leadership, and was made chairman of a special committee from the Assembly, associated with a like committee from the State Senate for the study of labor conditions resulting from demobilization, a movement independent of a similar work assigned to a committee to be appointed by the Governor.

Mrs. Grace S. Dorris of Bakersfield has been especially prominent in educational, irrigation and agricultural issues. Her husband is an attorney, and when he went to war, she took over his pending candidacy for the Legislature.

MILITARY DEFAULTERS FINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SILVER, Ontario.—Nine defaulters under the Military Service Act, all sons of French-Canadian farmers, who have been hiding in the woods in this district during the past year, were fined \$200 each, with prison terms ranging from three months to one year.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

BRITISH MUSIC IN THE WAR YEARS

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—When the history of music during the war comes to be written, doubtless it will differ in many ways from the partial aspects under which it is viewed at the present time. If to the period of four years and a quarter of actual conflict there be added the time taken for securing a definite peace, and for the beginning, at any rate, of demobilization, it may be said with some approach to accuracy that normal musical conditions will have been suspended for at least five years. So far as the British Isles are concerned, there is good reason to anticipate that in the autumn of this year such anomalies of war-time music as still exist will be difficult to trace. The present, therefore, seems a fitting moment to consider those changes in musical conditions which have been introduced during this period, and which seem likely to be permanent. Something also may be said of the accidental and impermanent features of war-time music.

The "music of friends," as Mr. Richard Waltham so aptly names chamber music, has taken on an increased importance which is not likely to diminish. Darkened streets and the many difficulties of travel have been strong inducements to remain at home, or at most to move about within the narrow limits that can be compassed. Thus some of the conditions of Elizabethan times were renewed, and the charm of similar modes of passing the evening were rediscovered, leading to a demand for concerted music of all kinds. In speaking of the beautiful art of chamber music, at an early period of the war, Mr. W. W. Cobbett said that it should be a source of patriotic pride for Englishmen to reflect that nowhere are its beginnings so distinctly traceable as in English instrumental music of the sixteenth century, witness the dances of Beethoven and the dances of Handel.

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have a more or less accidental character, and owe their existence to the special condition of the time, should be mentioned the performances for war charities. These have ranged from concerts in the largest halls to organ recitals in village churches. A special feature has been the war emergency concerts of Mr. Isidore de Lara, who has done yeoman service in bringing to notice the works of native composers. Then again, there are all those activities connected with entertaining the forces, both in camp and hospital, which are associated with the Y. M. C. A. and other organizations. Miss Lena Ashwell and Mr. Percy Scholes have taken a leading part in these remarkably successful efforts. It is Miss Ashwell's verdict that the longer the men have been at the front the more insistent are their demands for the best music.

On the whole the position of music, both actual and potential, appears to be stronger today than at the beginning of the war. There has been an unprecedented amount of music-making, and it is natural that a great proportion of it should be of an inferior quality. But there is this to be said by way of consolation, that to hear some music, even if it be not of the best, is better than to hear no music at all. Many of those who have acquired the concert-going habit will come to find that they enjoy good songs more than ballads or music-hall ditties. The public taste is already rising, and the proof of this is that there are now supporters of the opera who before the war had never thought of entering the doors of a theater for such a purpose.

HENSCHEL AND HIS FRIENDS

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—Writing of her father, Jenny Lind once said, "Herr Goldschmidt is our accompanist, and whether he accompanies me or I accompany myself, it is absolutely the same thing." Such a statement as this is unusual, but it is still rarer to find a great singer who is his own best accompanist. The case of Sir George Henschel may really be considered unique. One would give a good deal to have from his own pen an account of how he developed that extraordinary gift of sitting at the piano in intimate touch with his audience, and producing his voice with the same marvelous effect as if he were standing face to face with those to whom he was singing.

In the "Musings and Memories of a Musician," Sir George has put down many things about many men, and some few quite interesting notes of the musical way of thinking of great musicians, but he has left almost wholly out of account that art in which he himself was supreme. Of course the foundations of his success lay in his admirable gifts and training as a pianist, in his histrionic talents, and in his fine and sympathetic baritone voice. But what governing artistic quality was his which succeeded in fusing all three into a harmonious whole? The portrait of Henschel by John Sargent, which forms the frontispiece to the volume, provides some aid to the solution of the problem. Versatility and intellectual power are markedly present in the face, which without being gay gives an extraordinary effect of liveliness; but the portrait also brings out a certain faculty of measurement and of coordination which must have greatly helped him to proportion and adjust his musical endowments till they attained that perfect simplicity which is concealed art.

Though Henschel's sense of proportion has thus aided him throughout his musical career it certainly deserts him as writer of the book under consideration. His musings have very little of that introspective quality which throws light upon the man himself (indeed, he himself expressly disclaims any autobiographical intent), while many of the memories recall incidents such as any tourist of more than average ability, and with sufficient introductions, might include in his record of travels.

So far as the material is biographical, it may be divided into an account of his early life and musical training, his emergence as a singer of European reputation, and further the period when he added to his engagements and responsibilities by becoming conductor, first of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and later of the London Symphony Orchestra and Scottish Orchestra in Glasgow. From the point of view of composer, it is possible even to distinguish a fourth period, for Henschel's principal work in this direction, apart from the writing of songs, was accomplished after his complete establishment of the Boston and London orchestras.

Henschel was the son of parents in humble circumstances, but proud of their Polish descent. His early life was spent in Breslau, where he had his first musical instruction, afterward studying at Leipzig and Berlin. In the Prussian capital he came under the influence of Joseph Joachim, who was then the head of the Royal High School for Music. When he was twenty-four years old, that is in 1874, he got an important engagement at Cologne for one of the famous Nether-Rhenish music festivals, when he sang the part of Harapha in Handel's "Samson." On that occasion, also, he had the good fortune to meet Brahms, who extended to him a friendly hand which was one of the notable events of his life. Three years later he fulfilled his first engagements in England, where after a time he settled and was naturalized. From 1881 to 1883 Henschel was engaged in starting the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and in conducting it for the first three seasons. This, too, was the time of his marriage to

the American soprano, Miss Lillian Bailey, with whom he gave those delightful vocal recitals that endeared them to both the British and American public. Except for occasional visits abroad, the rest of the period covered by the book was spent in the British Isles.

In truth the connecting links all through the book are Henschel's friendships rather than his work. As a young man he takes a holiday in the Austrian Alps to be near the Joachims; makes music with them in the evenings, and often starts at five o'clock in the morning for a whole day's tramp over the hills with the great violinist. Again, when Brahms parts from him after another holiday, he goes with Henschel in the diligence some three miles of the way, and the last sight the latter catches of the famous musician is out of the carriage window; such a picture, he says, as could never be forgotten. "As far as the eye could reach nothing but moor, and clouds, and Brahms." Or take this companion picture of Jenny Lind, so full of conversation that, accompanying Henschel to her front door, she passes out with him round the corner of Moreton Gardens, and down the street, until he insists on escorting her back.

Here and there are matters of more importance from a genuinely musical point of view. Henschel has rightly spoken these words of Brahms treasured when they were alone, evidently without pretension: "There is no real creating," he said, "without hard work. That which you would call invention, that is to say, a thought, an idea, is simply an inspiration from above for which I am not responsible, which is no merit of mine. Yea, it is a present, a gift, which I ought even to despise until I have made it my own by right of hard work. And there need be no hurry about that, either. It is as with the seed-corn; it germinates unconsciously and in spite of ourselves."

The least pleasing pages of this book relate to Henschel's intercourse with people of high degree, and yet there is a certain disarming frankness in these attempted self-revelations. On one of his professional visits to Darmstadt, he was entertained at the house of the famous composer, and he was assigned to him a little suite of rooms for his own particular use, he goes on to note that he must have written some 50 letters of so during that three days' visit. "The most distant members of my family, I think, even a few scholars, were suddenly and affectionately remembered by me; for I wrote papers, with the royal cipher and the heading, 'New Palace, Darmstadt,' beautifully embossed on it, was altogether irresistible."

BALLET "PETRUSHKA" AT METROPOLITAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"Petrushka," pantomime by Benois, music by Stravinsky, dances by Benois, stage settings by Wenger, produced at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, with Mr. Montoux conducting; evening of Feb. 6, 1919. The cast: The Ballerina, Rosina Galli; The Moor, Giuseppe Bonfiglio; The Old Magician, Ottokar Bartik; The Merchant, Armando Agnini; Street Dancer, Gennadi Smith; Street Dancer, Gennadi Smith; Gypsy, Lilian Ogden; Gypsy, Jessie Rogge. The ballet was given in double bill, following Verdi's opera, "Traviata," with Carlo Hackett, the new American tenor, Mr. de Luca, baritone, and Mme. Hempel, soprano, in the principal roles; and with Mr. Moranzoni as conductor.

NEW YORK, New York.—Mr. Bolm has made a considerable success of Russianizing the ballet department of the Metropolitan Opera Company. If he has fallen short anywhere, it is in inculcating certain ideas of doubtful esthetic point. Some things he could not be expected to persuade artists of Western European traditions or those of American predilections to take up with. If he has not completely converted Mr. Gatti's dancers to Diaghilevism, so much the more credit to everybody concerned.

"Petrushka" plainly derives its dramatic material from the folk ballad of Russia. In the role of Harlequin, Columbine and the Moor, a scheme of satire is worked out which is quite dissonant with the satire of the historic stage of England, Spain, Italy or France. Western audiences miss in the story that chivalric note which their imagination demands should be dominant. At the same time, they find there what they cannot fail to respond to enthusiastically, and that is the popular note. The general background of the pantomime, being a Russian fair at which people from all quarters of the compass assemble, converse, barter, laugh and learn wisdom, has universal geniality and appeal.

The principal artists, comprising Miss Galli as Columbine, Mr. Bolm as Harlequin, Mr. Bonfiglio as the Moor, and Mr. Bartik as the Magician, interpreted their roles with great persuasion, Miss Galli making an especially striking success. Mr. Montoux directed the music with a tonic force that was not to be resisted. The scenic settings of Mr. Wenger showed a certain audacity, even impudence, of design and color that was perhaps appropriate to "Petrushka." If not especially appropriate to the Metropolitan Opera House.

The performance of the pantomime was preceded by a representation of "Traviata," which had all the grace, intimacy and sparkle of a violin recital. The singing of the new tenor, Mr. Hackett, was lovely in tone, polished, yet easy in style and exquisitely clear in declamation of text. His singing is to be regarded, no doubt, as largely the fruit of his work before audiences in Buenos Aires, by way of which city he, like Mme. Galli-Curci of the Chicago Opera Company, has come to New York.

MR. GABRILOWITSCH IN DETROIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan.—If the announcement of the bequest of \$2,500,000 for a new music hall, a memorial to W. W. Hannan, had been made a year ago, Detroit might have been more or less uneasy; for a music hall built on the scale of this projected edifice is going to require a \$2,500,000 brand of music. When the bequest was announced last month, however, Detroit remembered Ossip Gabrilowitsch and remarked that at last his Detroit Symphony Orchestra would have an adequate home. Ossip Gabrilowitsch today dominates musical Detroit, and his dominion is of such a nature that it dignifies and exalts musical Detroit.

Detrol made the acquaintance of Mr. Gabrilowitsch toward the close of last season, when he first appeared as guest conductor after the resignation of Weston Gales. The orchestra was not large enough, lacked balance, and Mr. Gales had not attained in the three years he had had charge any degree of excellence in conducting. Mr. Gabrilowitsch made it play in a revelatory manner, and precipitated a campaign which at last induced musical Detroit to subscribe the \$300,000 necessary to secure his services for the present season. And now he has been engaged for two years more.

The orchestra this season numbers 81 pieces, and its personnel is quite different from last year's. William Grainger King, concertmaster, has been retained, but generally new men lead the various choirs. Louis Wolf is assistant concertmaster; he is a man of broad and substantial education, obtained at the Paris Conservatory and under Joachim and Leonard; Bernard Sturtin, second violin, and Julius Sturm, second cellist and orchestral manager, who also occasionally conducts, are both of European education; Philip Abbas, first cellist, has had many important European engagements, and last season was second cellist at Philadelphia. Miss Lilian Ostrowska, first harpist; Nicolas Koubitski, first flutist; Anton Minkowski, first clarinetist; and many others were selected by Mr. Gabrilowitsch from various orchestras and conservatories and brought to Detroit. The result is a foundation of talent which has been exhibited with surprising effectiveness at the Sunday afternoon popular concerts, when members of the orchestra almost always have prominence as soloists.

Mr. Gabrilowitsch conducts principally at the actual concert; his work is far from completed in rehearsal. He has excellent control over his men, which he exercises with the sinuous grace of his baton, and by the persuasion of his left hand. In rehearsal, however, he demonstrates a scholarlyness upon which all of them can rely, and while his attitude toward his men is amiable and comprehending, he maintains, nevertheless, a discipline that is almost austere.

Far from a martinet, however, is Mr. Gabrilowitsch. One concludes that he may never achieve such flawless precision as M. Messager for instance, because his approach to music is so different. The notes are nothing; the color, the poetry, is everything. He is the antithesis of formalism in his interpretations. He is a Swinburne of music, and his performances are passionate, fiery, disturbing. He does "Rachinsky March," the dances from "Prince Igor," with a great ecstasy of feeling, with mountainous climaxes, with rich and perverted phrasing. His performance of the César Franck symphony was almost overwhelming, almost too beautiful—although it hardly had the cool serenity that one remembers in it. It has been surprising that he could do Gluck and Mozart with such feeling, quite refined of the ardor of the Russian temperament, quite fine and delicate; or that the "Rosamunde" music could come so graciously from his hand. As might be expected, his reading of Beethoven's fifth symphony was not so admirable and he did the Brahms symphony in C minor satisfactorily, but not at all marvelously.

It may be unfair to speak in this way of the Brahms symphony. Mr. Gabrilowitsch, conducting the Chicago Symphony Orchestra in the same work a week later, was given an ovation. But the performance that Detroit will long remember was that of Jan. 16 and 18, when he did the Franck symphony in D minor and, with Alfred Cortot, Franck's symphonic variations for piano and orchestra and Saint-Saëns' C minor concerto. If you have heard Cortot playing the piano, you have heard Gabrilowitsch conducting an orchestra. Seldom is such perfect accord between soloist and conductor to be witnessed on the concert stage.

Arthur Symons and Ernest Dowson were there. Mr. Cortot, it is told, averred after the concert that he had never before had such an accompaniment.

Mr. Gabrilowitsch as a program maker is sometimes wrong—at least from the standpoint of those who call for nothing in Liszt's "Tasso." He has done six symphonies: Franck's, Dvorák's "From the New World," Brahms' first and Beethoven's fifth, the "Pathétique" of Tchaikovsky, and the "Gaelic" symphony in E minor by Mrs. Amy E. Beach. The latter was one of three numbers on an American program, MacDowell's "Indian Suite" being a second, and John Powell playing his own "Rhapsody Nègre" for the third; and Mr. Gabrilowitsch did a great favor to Mrs. Beach by cutting her work in half. Tchaikovsky has been on the programs numerously; Olga Samaroff played the solo part in his first concerto, and Detroit has heard his "Romeo and Juliet," the "Nutcracker" suite,

"Francesca da Rimini," and other pieces; Rimsky-Korsakov, Glinka, Bordin also have been heard. Liszt, too, is rather favored. Mr. Gabrilowitsch shows that scholarly interest which has been evident in his historic recitals previously; he has played a Russian, a French and an American program. He has manifested an interest in new compositions also. The rhapsody of John Powell was a refreshing treat. Recently at a popular concert a pretentious concerto by Henri Mathews, one of the orchestra's first violins and for the past eight years a teacher in Detroit, had its première in America; the work is in three movements, the first two in sonata form, and in the modern French manner, and it was a surprising success.

No estimate of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra is complete without consideration of the conductor as citizen, one who volunteers to take his band down town for a public, outdoor performance as an aid to the Liberty Loan campaign; one who returns his salary check when public gatherings are prevented on early concert dates. A great democrat, a genuine artist, Mr. Gabrilowitsch is a potentate whose rule over musical Detroit is enthusiastically supported. Meanwhile the concerts are better attended than ever before, especially those of Sunday afternoon, when more than 3000 have been accommodated in the concert hall.

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—Mr. Charles Manners has written a letter to the public press, in which he compares the general inactivity of England in regard to opera with the great enthusiasm shown for this form of art in other European countries. In Italy, says Mr. Manners, there were before the war more than 300 opera companies, and thousands in Austria, Germany, and France, with over 400 English-speaking singers, making a living in the German companies alone. Mr. Manners goes on as follows: "But England! well, there are about six opera companies in all, and London without any at all, English or foreign. The result is that we know all too little about opera. Some years ago I gave a performance to 1500 children from the London County Council schools; of this number eight only had seen a grand opera before. The writer adds that he would be pleased to show anyone interested how opera in English could be run in first-rate style without a farthing of cost to rates or taxes."

The London String Quartet have had a most successful tour in Spain, where amongst their engagements was a command performance at the Royal Palace at Madrid. Everywhere they were received with the utmost enthusiasm, and a Spanish critic has confessed that he never expected Englishmen to interpret with such perfection and refinement.

The recent invitation concert given by the students of the Trinity College of Music at the Queen's Hall was largely attended. Admirably did the orchestra, under Mr. Joseph Ivey, acquit itself. Elgar's exacting and delightful "Enigma Variations" were played in a way deserving of all praise, and clearly showed their capabilities. "Surreum Corda," for organ and piano, by Dr. C. W. Pearce, was a conspicuously pleasing item, and all the solo work was marked by thoroughness and a good deal of understanding.

Under the direction of Dr. H. P. Allen the Bach Choir gave copious excerpts from Bach's Christmas Oratorio in Westminster Abbey. Sir Frederick Bridge was at the organ and Mr. Harold Darke at the piano, while the London Symphony Orchestra was led by Mr. F. H. Reed. The soloists were Miss O. Etherington Smith, Miss Sibyl Cooper, Mr. Harold Allen, Mr. Frederick Ranalow, and all sang with reverence and simplicity. The ring of the voices of the choir was magnificent, and the intricacies of the work were brought out with admirable unanimity of purpose. The whole performance produced a fine impression.

Mme. d'Alvarez, with the support of Sir Henry Wood and the Queen's Hall Orchestra, has given a concert at the Queen's Hall. The program was admirably arranged and included songs of Purcell, Gluck, Debussy, Bruneau, Saint-Saëns, and Barón F. d'Erlanger, which were received with great enthusiasm. The versatility of Mme. d'Alvarez is remarkable and she sang throughout with beauty of tone and perfection of style, even surpassing her former achievements.

All music lovers will rejoice that Mr. Frederick Lamond decided to give a recital at the Wigmore Hall in January. It is long since he has been heard in this country, and during the interval he has undergone a period of internment at Rubleben. Eventually, however, he succeeded in obtaining permission to leave Germany for Holland, where he has been playing for the last 15 months. Mr. Lamond is a great artist; his playing is characterized by splendid virility, a powerful and imaginative grasp, and quite extraordinary technical power. Of his interpretations of Beethoven, it is difficult to speak in measured terms; in the work of that master the true caliber of this pianist is revealed.

Dr. John Varley Roberts, who has held the post of organist at Magdalen College, Oxford, for 30 years, retired at the end of the year. In accepting his resignation, the college has decided to grant him a pension equivalent to his full pay as the best means of marking their sense of the high value of his long service. Born at

Stanningly, Leeds, Dr. Roberts has had a wide experience in the world of music. He became the organist of Halifax Parish Church at the age of 26, and held this post until he succeeded Mr. (now Sir) Walter Parratt at Magdalen College, 14 years later. Dr. Roberts has been unusually successful as a choir trainer, and has maintained the reputation of the Magdalen service from first to last. Both by his personal exertions and conduct of the choir, and by his well-known compositions, he has upheld the best traditions of English church music.

All the seats were filled at the Wigmore Hall for the third recital of M. Moiseiwitsch, whose interpretation of the Schumann program roused unbounded enthusiasm. The recital opened with the sonata in G minor op. 22, which came as an old friend, and fully revealed M. Moiseiwitsch's exquisite qualities as a soloist. The fantasia in C major, the "Kreutzeriana," and the études symphoniques also formed part of the scheme, and the readings of these works were felt to be as inevitable as the music. The pianist's admiration for Schumann is well-known, and his close identification with the spirit of the work gave special significance to this recital. The whole program, which showed his wonderful technique and complete intellectual apprehension, was rendered with that nobility of nuance and deep, penetrating insight which make him one of the most remarkable interpretative artists of the day.

FRENCH MUSIC NOTES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—In the two concerts he recently organized at the Salle Gaveau, M. Koubitski, the Russian tenor, obtained a great and legitimate success, as much from a musical as from a material point of view. M. Koubitski is an artist of interesting personality; he possesses first an extremely rich and varied repertoire, which extends from the works of the old Italian masters, Puccini, Pergolesi, and Durante, to the most modern of contemporaries, such as Florent Schmitt, Ravel, and Stravinski. Neither does he neglect Beethoven or Schumann nor the finest representatives of the Russian musical school of the nineteenth century.

The first of these remarkable concerts was dedicated exclusively to the music of the eighteenth century. Accompanied by M. Jovanovitch, M. Koubitski sang most delightfully some things of Couperin and a charming cantata by Rameau, entitled "Le Berger Fidèle." He next interpreted several melodies of Beethoven, accompanied on the organ by M. Georis, and "Poet's Love" by Schumann with piano accompaniment by Mlle. Blanche Selva.

M. Koubitski revealed a variety of style and a mastery of his art which are most remarkable. He does not limit himself to the interpreting of the merely musical part of a work, but also strives to express the very spirit of the poems which so often inspired them.

For the second concert, M. Koubitski interpreted solely the works of the very vanguard of French, Italian, and Russian modern composers. He triumphed brilliantly over the almost insurmountable technical difficulties abounding in the music of Casella, Rachmaninoff, Gretchaninoff, Ravel, Florent Schmitt, which he had chosen for his second program, and one cannot praise too highly the intelligence with which he rendered these examples of an art which, on account of its extreme refinement, is still little known and appreciated by the great public.

However, to be quite just, it must be stated that M. Koubitski excels especially in rendering and bringing out the true value of the works of his compatriots. He gave these with intense charm and sentiment, whilst he was less successful in the "Enfance du Christ" (Childhood of Christ) by Berlioz, and the "Quatrième Béatitude" (Fourth Beatitude) by César Franck, the excessively French characteristics of these works seeming to escape him.

Musical "fiances" seem to be particularly popular this winter in Paris, and several new concerts have been inaugurated, amongst which the Saturday concerts at the Variétés Theatre, that home of the French operette, are the most successful. The orchestra of 70 performers is directed by M. Rubman. This excellent conductor obtained a fine success with the overtures of "Oberon" and the "Roi d'Ys," in one of his concerts, for which, to prove his eclecticism in musical matters, he had composed a program rather lacking in homogeneity. Modern music was represented by "Phidyle," the delightful melody of Duparc, sung with much talent by Mlle. Berthon of the Opéra, who also interpreted "Clair de la Lune," by Gabriel Fauré. The public next listened with keen pleasure to the aria in the B suite of Bach, played by all the violins and to Boccherini's minuet. The program ended with the fantasia by Rimsky-Korsakov for violin, which Mme. Jourdan-Morhange executed with that suppleness and assurance which are the special characteristics of her undeniable talent.

One must mention some particularly brilliant meetings of the Association Lamoureux-Colonne, which gives its concerts on Sundays at the Salle Gaveau.

The Debussy Festival, organized by Messrs. Chevillard and Pierné, scored a particular success. It was conducted by M. Gabriel Pierné, who directed with great tact and extreme comprehension the works of the great French master. The program began with "Three Nocturnes"; then followed "A Sacred Dance" and "A Profane Dance," composed especially for the chromatic harp and executed by

Mlle. Léonas. The musical possibilities of this new instrument greatly interested Debussy, who, as is known, was always so keenly desirous of enriching his compositions with new and curious intonations.

Mesdemoiselles Gresslé and Babalan next sang "The Blessed Damozel," which was the third work Debussy composed during his sojourn at the Medici Villa in Rome as French musical laureate.

But the great success of the concert was obtained by the "Chansons de Bilitis" (Songs of Bilitis), composed by Debussy on the poems of Pierre Louys and sung by Mlle. Lucienne Breval of the Opéra, with a charm and an intensity of feeling which her hearers will remember for many a long day.

In another concert, the Colonne-Lamoureux Association revealed an eclecticism which was positively disconcerting. After hearing and fully appreciating the romantic overture to "Benvenuto Cellini," by Berlioz, the public was asked to follow, appreciate, and understand "Rêves" (Dreams) by Florent Schmitt, who ranks amongst the most representative of modern French musicians. The program intimated to the public that it should "look at the days and the dreams as they pass by. Old acquaintances turn them toward us as one looks at pictures. They separate the nocturnal sky. They advance with the slow step of those who love you when Mystery rings at the doorstep of feverish nights."

From the way it welcomed "Dreams," the public did not seem to have fully grasped the lesson that M. Florent Schmitt wished to convey, and it turned in evident relief to Mozart's symphony which he wrote at Salzburg early in 1774, after his journey through Italy. This work obtained a considerable success conducted by M. Chevillard who, in spite of criticism, wisely persisted in having the symphony performed by the reduced number of instruments for which it was written, viz.: a few violins, two hautboys, and two French horns.

Grieg's "Peer Gynt" next provoked the usual enthusiasm which always greets it, and the vigorous "Les Préludes" of Liszt, inspired by Lamartine's "Nouvelles Méditations," were also keenly appreciated. In short, a most interesting program, though rather too long.

Perhaps one of the most interesting concerts of this same celebrated association was the one in which M. Léonidas Léonardi, who obtained the first prize at the Conservatoire in 1918, made his debut. The young laureate gave a valiant interpretation of the concerto of Grieg, although he had to struggle against the noisiness of the orchestra. M. Léonidas Léonardi possesses a remarkable technique, and it is to be presumed that he will soon attain that psychological penetration without which no artist, however remarkable, a virtuoso he may be, is really great.

"Shah Peridoun," by Mr. Blais Fairchild, was next applauded with that enthusiasm which anyone or anything in France provokes in French hearts. The musical poem of Mr. Fairchild is inspired by a Persian legend: Zohak, King of Arabia, having killed Djushak, Shah of Persia, has concluded a pact with the demon, and, as a proof of this alliance with the infernal powers, carries two black snakes coiled round his neck. But alas for Zohak! There still survives a last member of the race of Djushak—his grandson, Peridoun. This youthful hero succeeded in vanquishing Zohak, whom he proceeded to hang above a bottomless abyss, and, having accomplished this pious duty, Peridoun returned to his mother, with whom he lived long and happily.

Mr. Blais Fairchild has succeeded in interpreting this legend very agreeably and in certain parts with real imagination. His work is certainly comprehensive and can be recommended to those who especially appreciate traditionalism in works of art.

The same cannot be said of M. E. Inghelbrecht's "Rhapsodie du Printemps" (Spring Rhapsody), in which all the noisy, vivid, turbulent, loud life of a little village of the Midi on a market day throbs and palpitates with an intensity which is occasionally discordant—as when the motor car tears through the market place, scattering before it people and beasts in a wild and rather cacophonous panic!

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Color

You remember I told you, when the colorists painted masses or projected spaces, they, aiming always at color, perceived from the first and held to the last the fact that shadows, though, of course, darker than the lights with reference to which they are shadows, are not, therefore, necessarily less vigorous colors, but perhaps more vigorous. Some of the most beautiful blues and purples in nature, for instance, are those of mountains in shadow against amber sky; and the darkness of the hollow in the center of a wild rose is one glow of orange fire, owing to the quantity of its yellow stamens. Well, the Venetians always saw this, and all great colorists see it, and are thus separated from the non-colorists or schools of mere chiaroscuro, not by difference in style merely, but by being right while the others are wrong. It is an absolute fact that shadows are as much colors as lights are; and whoever represents them by merely the subdued or darkened tint of the light, represents them falsely. I particularly want you to observe that this is no matter of taste, but fact. If you are especially sober-minded, you may indeed choose sober colors, where Venetians would have chosen gay ones; that is a matter of taste; you may think it proper for a hero to wear a dress without patterns on it, rather than an embroidered one; that is similarly a matter of taste; but though you may also think it would be dignified for a hero's limbs to be all black, or brown, on the shaded side of them, yet, if you are using color at all, you cannot so have him to your mind, except by falsehood; he never, under any circumstances, could be entirely black or brown on one side of him.

In this, then, the Venetians are separate from other schools by rightness, and they are so to their last days. Venetian painting is in this matter always right. But also, in their early days, the colorists are separated from other schools by their contentment with tranquil cheerfulness of light; by their never wanting to be dazzled. None of their lights are flashing or blinding; they are soft, winning, precious; lights of pearl, not of lime; only, you know, on this condition they cannot have sunshine; their day is the day of Paradise; they need no candle, neither light of the sun, in their cities, and everything is seen clear, as through crystal, far or near.

This holds to the end of the Fifteenth Century. Then they begin to see that this, beautiful as it may be, is still a make-believe light; that we do not live in the inside of a pearl; but in an atmosphere through which a burning sun shines, steadily, and over which a sorrowful night must far prevail. And then the chiaroscuro

ists succeed in persuading them of the fact that there is a mystery in the day as in the night, and show them how constantly to see truly, is to see dimly. And also they teach them the brilliancy of light, and the degree in which it is raised from the darkness; and instead of their sweet and pearly peace, tempt them to look for the strength of flame and coruscation of lightning and flash of sunshine on armor and on points of spears.

The noble painters take the lesson nobly, alike for gloom or flame. Titian with deliberate strength, Tintoret with stormy passion, read it, side by side. Titian deepens the hues of his Assumption, as of his Entombment, into a solemn twilight; Tintoret involves his earth in clouds of volcanic cloud, and withdraws, through circle flaming above circle, the distant light of Paradise. Both of them, becoming naturalist and human, add the veracity of Holbein's intense portraiture to the glow and dignity they had themselves inherited from the Masters of Peace; at the same moment another, as strong as they, and in pure felicity of art-faculty, even greater than they, but trained in a lower school—Velasquez—produced the miracles of color and shadow-painting, which made Reynolds say of him, "What we all do with labor, he does with ease"; and one more, Correggio, uniting the sensual element of the Greek schools with their gloom, and their light with their beauty, and all these with the Lombardic color, became, as since I think it has been admitted without question, the captain of the painter's art as such. Other men have nobler, or more numerous gifts, but as a painter, master of the art of laying color so as to be lovely, Correggio is alone. From "Lectures on Art," by John Ruskin.

Truth to Nature in Poetry

Miss Ilex. Truth to nature is essential to poetry. Few may perceive an inaccuracy; but to those who do, it causes a great diminution, if not a total destruction, of pleasure in perusal. Shakespeare never makes a flower blossom out of season. Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Southey are true to nature in this and in all other respects; even in their wildest imaginings.

The Rev. Dr. Opimian. Yet here is a combination by one of our greatest poets of flowers that never blossom in the same season—

"Bring the rathe primrose, that forsaken dies,

The tufted crow-toe and pale jessamine,

The white pink, and the pansie freaked with jet,

The glowing violet,

The musk-rose, and the well-attired woodbine,

With cowslips wan, that hang the pensive head,

And every flower that sad embroidery wears;

Bid amaranthus all his beauty shed,

And daffodills fill their cups with tears."

and at the same time he plucks the berries of the myrtle and the ivy.

Miss Ilex. Very beautiful, if not true to English seasons; but Milton might have thought himself justified in making this combination in Arcadia. Generally, he is strictly accurate, to a degree that is in itself a beauty. For instance, in his address to the nightingale—

"Thee, chautress, oft the woods among,

I woo, to hear thy even-song.

And missing thee, I walk unseen,

On the dry smooth-thatched green."

The song of the nightingale ceases about the time that the grass is mown.

The Rev. Dr. Opimian. The old Greek poetry is always true to nature, and will bear any degree of critical analysis. I must say I take no pleasure in poetry that is not.

Mr. MacBorrowdale. I am afraid, doctor, if you look for any profound knowledge in popular poetry, you will often be disappointed.

The Rev. Dr. Opimian. I do not look for profound knowledge. But I do expect that poets should understand what they talk of. Burns was not a scholar, but he was always master of his subject. All the scholars of the world would not have produced Tam O'Shanter; but in the whole of that poem there is not a false image nor a misused word. From "Gryll Grange," by Thomas Love Peacock.

The Via Appia

"I have found one thing at any rate in Rome which has awakened in me the most lively enthusiasm. This is the Via Appia. This is, without question, the most impressive, strange, and sublime scene which I have ever seen." Frederic Harrison wrote in 1865, in a letter published in his autobiographical memoirs. "I return to it again and again, and each time it leaves a deeper and more solemn remembrance on the mind. You go out from the S. W. gate, which stands almost as it was built by Aurelian, and you go out upon the Appian road made by App. Claudius the Censor, long before the Punic War. It has lately been excavated, and you can now follow the actual Roman pavement for nearly eleven miles across the Campagna. . . . It was the great highway to Southern Italy and to the East, and had been trodden by a thousand triumphal armies and praetors and consuls, generals, lawyers, and poets to and from the Eternal City for

six centuries, by Hannibal and Scipio, Caesar and Pompeius, Cicero and Virgil, St. Peter and St. Paul."

It is lined through its greater part, he continues, with countless monuments, some simple, built "of vast stone blocks by the early republicans, some exquisite buildings of Greek art, some huge circles and mountains of brick and stone. Several . . . are identified, many retain their inscriptions, some are almost perfect, several have statues, busts, and reliefs, in some the interior is quite perfect, all are carefully cleared and properly set up in their places. You go on from one to the other and read the greatest names in Roman history, Metelli, Sempiterni, Ciceroni, . . .

"The statues, broken as they are, are very noble. The busts (speaking likenesses, it would seem) of solid, wise, grave-looking citizens, their wives and children beside them, niche by niche. The effect of these is far different from what it is in a gallery. There [they] stand, . . . as they stood for two thousand years, the road worn into ruts (the curb and gutter sometimes perfect); the inscriptions are not set up to be scanned by the learned, the busts are not works of art to be admired, but they stand there, just as they did in the days of the consuls. . . . The 'stop traveler' of the monumental inscription is in place here. It is impossible not to stop. The stillness and sadness and loneliness are something awful. You look on the hill of Alba Longa, over Corioli and Tusculum, the country of the Volscians, the grand scenes of the early stories of Livy. The road goes straight on, unbending, like an iron way, over hill and down dale, around the Sabine hills, in the distance the long, winding, gloomy walls of Rome, but all about one is the desert of the Campagna, seemingly limitless and utterly silent. Not a habitation . . . can be seen. Here and there a few cattle, but you may go along the road for hours and see no sign of life."

"Over all is the orange and crimson and purple glow of the Campagna, the great, heaving, broken plain seamed with the long lines of aqueducts stretching like bars of black cloud across a clear sky, and studded here and there with a tower or a fragment or an arch, which stand up like rocks in a sea. It is sublime. I have been out and ridden several times about the Campagna, which is beyond everything delightful and impressive. The colors are such as we have no idea of in the North. It is Claude exactly. There is a mellow orange in the middle distance, a purple glow over the foreground, and a sort of opal light and play over the distant hills which is exquisite. I have always thought Claude and his school was affectation. I see what they meant. And no one else, I think, has distantly approached it. I see what ruined the landscape painters of the Seventeenth Century, and men like our Wilson. It was that they saw the Campagna and tried to paint it."

The Leaning Tower, Zaragoza, Spain

A City in an Oasis

Zaragoza stands on the right bank of the Ebro in an oasis in the desert of Aragon. Nothing could be more attractive than the immediate environs, or more desolate than the country a few miles out. Such a situation was familiar to the Moorish conquerors, who made themselves at home here and left their mark on the architecture of the city. Not, of course, that Zaragoza is to be compared as regards Mussulman architecture with Seville, Cordova, Granada and Toledo; but the Moor has left behind him unmistakable evidences of his presence, and an interesting monument called the Aljaferia, which endures, though of and for restored, to this day. The name seems to be derived from Jaffir, a not uncommon name among the Moors, and borne perhaps by one of the Beni Hud dynasty, for whom the building served as a palace. . . . Today it presents a sad and dilapidated appearance. . . . Everywhere among the decorations appear the devices and mottoes of Ferdinand and Isabel.

Genuine Moorish work is to be seen in a little octagonal chamber opening off the patio. Of the eight arches, two are in horseshoe shape, and the others formed by irregular and capricious curves. The columns are almost hidden in the walls. The ceiling is modern. . . . The ornamentation recalls that of the Alhambra. This chamber was the seat of the Inquisition down to 1706. The guide points to a cell called La Torreta, in which—according to Verdi's opera "Il Trovatore"—Manrico was confined. "The opera is founded on a legend of Zaragoza, and the libretto was written by Garcia Gutierrez, a native of the city. Some may enjoy the beautiful view of the Pyrenees obtained from the Aljaferia more than the building itself."

To the dawn of the Sixteenth Century belonged the famous leaning tower at Zaragoza, the Torre Nueva, now demolished; while the Donja, or Exchange, commemorates the reign of Juana la Loca, or, as the inscription states, of her and her son, Don Carlos. A great many of the fine old mansions of the aristocracy and merchants of Zaragoza disappeared in the siege, or to permit of modern improvements. Those which remain date mostly from the Sixteenth Century—Albert F. Calvert, in "Valladolid, Oviedo, Segovia, Zamora, Avila, and Zaragoza."

A Street-Car Episode in 1882

From "The Letters of Susan Hale," being written from Boston, Massachusetts, to her sister, Lucretia:

I got the picture! . . . Now let me describe my truly American adventure in the Expedition. . . . A car came along, and I climbed up on it with difficulty, to find it was jam full of people sticking out of the doors and windows,—so I had to stand outside amid the jeers of the populace, and the severe invitation of the conductor

to "step inside." This I would gladly have done but that there was no inside to step to, it being an grand complet. When we swung around the corner I nearly fell off, for you will remember that I had no hand free to hold on by; and thus became an object of loathing to the other men on the platform, who didn't want me. Before we reached West Street the car stopped. "What's this?" asked a man. "Wal," said the conductor, "I guess the horses are tired." As they seemed likely to remain so, I alighted. It was a pretty even thing all the way to Winter Street; and the race was interesting to those inside the car. At Winter Street they got the advantage, for I had no third horse to get me up the slope. However, I won, and rounded the Bromfield Street corner ere they passed Park Street Church. Let me mention that the only thing I had time for on the car was to give up my ticket, by which the Met. R. R. Co. is now the gainer. It was no simple find the picture and give my order.

I returned to Tremont Street. Never a car, I suppose the horses were all tired. I had got myself together a little by this time, and had a hand to spare, which was lucky, for my bonnet, tuned only to Parisian zephyrs, now clean left my head, and I found myself in a howling blast! Mr. Sam Johnson found me and pitied me, and we strove to touch the heart of a cabman, but he was "engaged," so again I faced the situation. Only at Temple Place did I gain a car, and temporary repose. There was a seat, thus blown and blowy I reached my home, at ten o'clock, just in time to let in a pupil on the step of the door. All but honor lost! But my pledge fulfilled.

The Earth Loveth the Spring

The earth loveth the spring. Nor of her coming despaireth. Withheld by nightly sting. Snow, and icy fling. The snarl of the North: But nevertheless she prepareth And setteth in order her nurselings to bring them forth. The jewels of her delight, What shall be blue, what yellow or white. What softest above the rest, The primrose that loveth best Woodland skirts and the copses shorn.

And on the day of relenting she suddenly weareth Her budding crowns. O then, in the early morn. Is any song that compareth With the gaily of birds, that thrill the gladdened air. In inexhaustible chorus To awake the sons of the soil With music more than in brilliant halls sonorous. (—It cannot compare—) Is fed to the ears of kings. From the reeds and hired strings. For love maketh them glad; . . . —Robert Bridges.

Prejudice

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DURING the past four and a half years a wonderful opportunity has been afforded to those nations which have ranged themselves on the side of Principle in the struggle just concluded, to understand one another. With the sinking of all differences, apparently great or apparently small, and the concentration on one great objective, the nations have been able to see in one another the real and consequently the abiding. As the weeks of the war lengthened out into months and months into years; as communication between nation and nation became more and more restricted; as the causes of ancient differences sank more and more into the background of thought, and the stories of high-handed actions, real or imaginary, found less and less place in the world's press, till they were, by common consent, almost entirely eliminated, the nations were left free to climb to the top of the mountain, and to see the world and each nation of it more nearly as it is in Principle than ever before. For this must be recognized and admitted, before any further step is possible, that the view of men and nations as it appeared to the most exalted thought at the height of self-sacrifice, when the voice of petty differences was hushed and self-seeking lost in self-denial, was the real view and the view which must ultimately be realized.

At first the sinking of differences was a very conscious process. It was spontaneous enough and immediate enough, but there was a "fine point of honor" about it. Rights, prejudices, differences of opinion, national temperaments, were all inconspicuously placed on the shelves of concern; but not a few strove to intimate that this was only a temporary expedient. We shall join with you, they said, in the great struggle, but when it is over we shall "return to our sheep." Weeks, however, passed into months and months even into years. The dust grew very thick on the shelves and many of the questions reposing there became frankly obsolete, dealing as they did with matters left obviously so far behind that men would be glad to forget them. Thus it went on until a few weeks ago, until the end of the war. And now that the war has ended, there has come the effort in some quarters and the temptation from all quarters to reach down from the dusty shelves of the past some of the old paraphernalia of the old world and set it up, with scarcely a garnishing, as the setting for the new. Men are beginning to move about once again. They are permitted once again to go where they please and see what they please. They are allowed when they have done all this, to say what they please. Now therefore is the time, above all others, to watch. We have been accustomed to the vision of the mountain top for so long, that we have forgotten very largely what it was like, as far as our neighbors are concerned, to live with them in the valley. We forget that those idiosyncrasies in our neighbors which jarred upon us in the past, were generally the things which, in the last analyses, did not matter. And so, when with the vision of the real neighbor in his thoughts, a man crosses over to that neighbor's country, or enters in once more on the old footing into his house, and finds maybe that the things that did not matter have changed but little, he is apt to be disappointed, perplexed, and may ultimately be led sadly astray.

It is just at this moment that the call is most urgent to make a stand, and it is just here that Christian Science comes to the aid of humanity and shows how it is possible to make the stand. For Christian Science teaches that God is what the Bible declares Him to be, Life, Truth, and Love, that God is infinite, that man is His image and likeness, and that there cannot enter into the experience or manifestation of the real man anything that is unlike God. Christian Science teaches that the recognition of the truth about any condition inevitably leads to the manifestation of that truth. It therefore sees that the recognition of an infinite God, good, necessarily excludes evil as a reality from existence and experience. Evil, then, according to Christian Science, is unreal, unreal in all its manifestations, and a recognition of this fact, Christian Science declares, will prove the truth of the statement by revealing the nothingness of evil by its disappearance, and the allness of good by its manifest presence.

This is true of ourselves, of our neighbors, of our country, and of all countries. A recognition, however dim, of the omnipotence of Truth as expressed in the idea of liberty, has brought about in the single instance of the war the triumph of liberty. A recognition of the omnipotence and omnipresence of Life, Truth, and Love, as manifest in the perfect self, the perfect neighbor, and the perfect nation, will bring about the true peace, and will gradually cause to sink out of sight those differences which were temporarily swept aside as we caught a glimpse of the real man in the stress of battle, and which will be wholly banished into their native nothingness in the vision of the Christ—"Christ. The divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error." (Science and Health, p. 583.) As Mary Baker Eddy also says, on page 340 of Science and Health, "One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfills the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor

as thyself,' annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry,—whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed."

At this moment the effort to put asunder what God hath joined together is tremendous, and the call to all people to see to it that they do not become engulfed in this mesmerism, but that they rise above it, never was more urgent; that they give honor where honor is due; that they see the absurdity as well as the danger of despising thy way because it is not my way, and that they ask themselves every hour whether or not it is a shortsighted mind, all the passions and ambitions and demands that made the war possible, or immortal Mind that is governing them. "Mortal mind," Mrs. Eddy says, on page 86 of Science and Health, "sees what it believes as certainly as it believes what it sees." It is indeed laid upon each one today, as never before, to beware what he believes.

Unfoldment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

You remember—the hush of the twilight. The dimness and damp of the wood. 'Monst' the dappled stems of the birches. When eager, reverent we stood Before the tall bushes of primrose. To watch their small buds of pale gold? From the light close-curl'd, pent, resistant. How they seemed to withdraw and withhold!

Then a breath, a thrill—petals tremble To an impulse deep-drawn and still. A stir from the roots of all being. A something too real for mere seeing—Ah, they unfold! To their utmost grace of pure sweetness. To their round of out-giving completeness. At last they unfold!

A Key to Doubting Castle

On Saturday, about midnight, they began to pray, and continued in prayer till almost break of day. Now, a little before it was day, Christian, as one half-amazed, broke out in this passionate speech: "What a fool am I to lie in a dungeon when I may as well walk at liberty! I have a key in my bosom called Promise, that will, I am persuaded, open any lock in Doubting Castle." Then said Hopeful, "That's good news, good brother; pluck it out of thy bosom and try."—"Pilgrim's Progress."

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Concerning the Packers

It is to be hoped that the people of the United States are not likely to become wearied of the disclosures and discussions that have been for some time claiming public attention with reference to the methods and accomplishments of the great organization of financial interests that is ordinarily spoken of as "the packers." For these discussions and disclosures, while ostensibly they relate to something in which every human being is interested, namely the price and supply of food, in reality go far deeper than that and are actually of even greater public concern. What is really at issue is the question of control. It may apply to food, or to anything else in which the public has a vital interest; but there is good ground for saying that whatever solution is reached with respect to the questions now being raised by the packers' situation is likely to exert a dominating influence on the solution of any future problems of similar kind that may arise for a good many years to come.

In view of this fact, it seems worth while to point attention to certain peculiar features of the hearings now in progress. For one thing, is it not remarkable that the consideration of such a vital matter as the management and pricing of the main supply of meats and meat products now available in this country should have aroused almost no editorial comment in the press? To be sure, the advertisements of the packers themselves, used skillfully by men chosen from some of the highest walks of university and business life to set forth the packers' arguments, have been running freely in leading newspapers all over the country; but these statements are, of course, nothing more than the partisan packer view of the situation, conveying just what the packers wish the public to believe. The advertisements cannot be expected to deal with their subject matter impartially; they should not be accepted by the public as fairly representing both sides of the case. Yet their presence so generally in the columns of the newspapers makes all the more remarkable the comparative absence of editorial comment that would undertake to bring the public interest into view, or to support those factors of government that are seeking to determine and to safeguard the public interest.

Intimately related, perhaps, to this matter of newspaper silence, is another feature worth noting in connection with the hearings on the packers' affairs. It is the persistency with which the packers have sought to undermine and to break down the standing of the Federal Trade Commission in the eyes of the public. The Federal Trade Commission is virtually the first agency to make any considerable progress in securing intimate information for the public as to just what the packers are doing and how they are doing it. This commission has achieved results where ordinary investigators have allowed themselves to be baffled by the intricacies and difficulties of the problem. For this reason, it may be worth while for the public to remember that the commission, as the authorized representative of the public will and government, is on a wholly different basis before the public from the packers. The commission is a public body acting in the interest of the common welfare, with the mandate of the people behind it; the packers, at their very best, are a group of private individuals, rightfully amenable to the government that created the Federal Trade Commission, acting in the interest of the meat products business and with the mandate of private interest behind them. In this situation, the public is hardly bound to accept the mere denial of the packers as sufficient refutation of any statement made by the government commission that is making this public investigation. The packers are not properly on a par before the public with this investigating body. The packers are necessarily partisan, while the investigating body is essentially impartial.

One other feature of this matter which the public cannot afford to overlook is the scope and amount of the power implied or involved in the packers' world-wide organization. Obviously it represents something of vast importance to modern civilization. Without it, as everybody now knows, the war effort of the United States, and perhaps of Great Britain as well, would have been seriously hampered. Yet apparently neither the United States nor Great Britain, acting with all the power and influence of government, found it possible to make use of the packers' organization without agreeing to such concessions, in the matter of prices, as have enabled the packers to expand their financial foundation by the building in of many millions of dollars since the war began. This, of course, means still greater power for them. There is no good reason for saying, offhand, that organization such as this of the packers is necessarily out of accord with the public interest. Organization is the key to most of the great achievements of modern progress. To disrupt such a skillfully wrought and perfectly working organization as the one that controls the nation's meat supply might bring infinite discomfort and hardship. Yet if such an organization, so perfect in its workings, is able, in particular matters, to dictate to governments, who is to say that its obvious power will be used always with fair and proper regard for all the interests that governments represent?

The problem concerning the packers is the problem of how best to control and direct power, and the answer must be found in some method that will harmonize the interest of each individual with the welfare of all.

The Women's Industrial League

ONE of the most important developments in the British labor world since the signing of the armistice is the formation of the Women's Industrial League. The league, which is open to all women who are in any way

identified with the interests of industrial women, from the laborer to the works manager and director, will be on strictly non-party lines and thoroughly democratic in its organization. It has amongst its objects the securing of equal opportunities for employment in all occupations suitable for women, equal training and educational facilities, equal treatment in respect to pay, and adequate representation by women in all official committees and public bodies.

Such an organization was, of course, in a measure inevitable. The entry of women into the realm of labor revolutionized the labor situation. It was one of the most remarkable features of the war. In response to an urgent call for help they literally poured into all branches of work, not only those in which it was considered possible that they could engage, but into many industries from which previously they had been positively excluded. At first, there was an attempt to regulate the situation, and to make detailed provision against the return to normal conditions, with the result that the government is actually pledged to restore unconditionally the trade union customs and regulations suspended during the war. Such a restoration, however, is today very generally admitted to be impossible, and it now rests with these trade unions themselves to recognize the complete change which has come over the labor situation, and, in the spirit of cooperation, to seek a full and fair understanding with the women workers.

Meanwhile, the women, realizing that their weakness was their entire lack of organization, have formed the present league. In doing so, however, they hasten to make it clear that the action is not taken in any spirit of aggression, and that they would welcome to the utmost a general understanding. They recognize the prior claim to employment of returned sailors and soldiers, together with the skilled men who assisted in training and supervising the women called into the engineering and other factories, but they consider it only just that, these claims having been met, industrial women should be given a fair field for their own activities.

No exception can, surely, be taken to such a position. In making the demand for equality with men in all directions, the women are simply claiming those rights the justice of which was conceded when they were admitted to the franchise. If the admission of women to the franchise rested ultimately on anything, it rested on an inalienable right, and the same is true in regard to the claim to equality in all other directions. As, however, women always insisted, before the vote was given to them, that their only desire in seeking it was to cooperate with men in the government of their country, so, in seeking this further measure of equality, it is clear that again cooperation is their only object. The moment such a spirit becomes predominant on both sides, a solution of the question will, of course, present no difficulties.

Development of Morocco

Less than ten years ago, in the days before the French protectorate over the country, Morocco appealed to her few visitors as being amongst the most chanceless countries of the East. Even in Tangier, where so much had been done for the tourist that is usually done for him, expressed in the large hotel overlooking the incomparable bay, the Moorish cafés of a kind not usually seen in Morocco, and many other attractions, one had only to know where to go to find the city of the ages. In the interior, or anyway along the coast, the traveler, only three days out from London, could leave behind him literally everything of modern civilization and go back in history a thousand years or more. Railways and telegraphs were unknown; roads were few and far between; whilst the only posts there were were organized by the various European communities. As to accommodation for shipping, there was never a wharf where a ship might tie up alongside all the way from Tangier to Agadir. The tramp steamer with its strange assortment of "Manchester goods" stood out in the bay, and discharged its cargo into flat-bottomed boats, as its forefathers of sail and spar had done through the centuries.

With the coming of the French, after the signing of the Franco-German Morocco treaty in 1911, and especially with the coming of that remarkable administrator, General Lyautey, the whole face of things began to change. Roads and railways began to be projected and built; harbors, great modern seaports such as that at Casablanca, began to be constructed; the native tribes began to be weaned from their warlike ways, agriculture began to flourish; traveling became safe. And all was done with a wisdom which achieved, in all directions, the most remarkable results. There was no attempt to sweep away ancient customs, and put in their places the latest thing from Europe. With remarkable ingenuity, all that was best in the native way and method was studiously retained. The native farmer, the native craftsman, the native merchant, or the native scholar was led, first of all, to realize to the full the possibilities which lay in his own scheme of things, and then induced to graft into it new methods and ideas.

The result was, that, far from being entrenched in conservatism by changes which threatened a complete break with the past, they found themselves rejoicing in a new world before they realized that they had departed in any measure from the old. Once embarked on this course, the natives, in the vast majority of cases, began to take a pride in their own achievements and in the achievements of the French, and when the Great Fair was held at Casablanca in 1915, and again at Fez the following year, one of the most noticeable features of each gathering was the pride which the Moors took in the enterprise. General Lyautey, with that wonderful insight into native character which has enabled him to effect so much, gauged the position exactly. He early realized, and did not hesitate to say so, that 10,000 francs spent on education and social reforms in Morocco would effect more than 100,000 francs spent on troops and munitions. He realized that a great fair such as that at Casablanca, the like of which the most traveled native had never seen, would do more to impress upon the Moor how great was his protector than several army corps. The Moor had ever been a soldier, and, in his own eyes, a

much more impressive soldier than ever France could show him. But as he walked round the exhibition buildings at Casablanca, and found a great town full of wonders, grown up over night, he recognized another kind of greatness, of which he had no knowledge. And so it actually turned out. The chieftains returned from Casablanca with a new outlook and full of a new enthusiasm, and cooperation with the French, from being the exception, became the rule. Throughout the period of the war the great work of development went on. Morocco proved her appreciation by supplying France with men and supplies of all descriptions, and now that the fighting is over the French authorities seem to be taking up the work of developing the protectorate with redoubled energy.

The latest dispatches from Tangier tell of movements in many directions, and of a great "stirring of energy." Rapid extension of the railway system, which already comprises some 800 kilometers of line, is being planned, and it is expected that in the near future a start will be made on the much-discussed Tangier-Fez railway. Then the great work of road making is being steadily pushed forward; some 1300 kilometers of principal highway have already been completed, whilst the present scheme of road construction for the protectorate involves an expenditure of some 66,000,000 francs. Energetic work is being done also in the direction of preserving and improving the forests. In all directions, in fact, preparations are being made for the development of Morocco to the full, and for placing the country in a position to make a valuable contribution to the world's stock of supplies.

"The Mayflower Strain"

THE approaching tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, Massachusetts, has already awakened and justified unusual interest in the United States and in other countries, and out of it has arisen discussion, not only of its historic significance, but of various incidental phases of the results of a migration that has been fraught with great consequences to humanity.

One point that appears to trouble many engaged in these discussions is the alleged fact that the "Mayflower strain" is rapidly disappearing. In a recent magazine article on the subject it is held that if certain conditions said to be prevalent now should continue for another 300 years, "it would probably be possible to put all the surviving descendants back into the Mayflower without overcrowding of that celebrated vessel." Those who most seriously and earnestly dwell upon the subject of the supposed, or presumed, or apparent gradual extinction of the Mayflower, or, to be more exact, of the old New England Colonial strain, are probably taking altogether too much for granted. The premise upon which Charles E. Woodruff constructed his theory of climatic causes, and the premise upon which Mr. S. J. Holmes and Mr. C. M. Doud have constructed their theory of racial decay, find support in, or mainly in, rather deceitful appearances. In both cases the strain is supposed to be disappearing because it is not so visible as it formerly was in Massachusetts or New England or in the data available for the extension of genealogies. Because there is a falling off in the number of those who claim Mayflower or Colonial descent, and who are able and willing to take the trouble to prove it, does not conclusively confirm the assumption that their actual number is decreasing.

The Mayflower and Colonial strain has long since broken the bounds of New England; it still may be traced and found in the other forty-two states of the Union, and in the territories and possessions, but it may not always be traced by names so much as by expression or manifestation of the peculiarities, characteristics, and traits, the love of freedom, the spirit of independence, the democratic tendencies, the persistence and pluck, that stamped the nature of the Pilgrim and Puritan fathers.

One can go into almost any hamlet, village, town, or city of the United States and find written into charter, ordinance, and local history the spirit that made the Mayflower Compact a New-World Magna Charta. Who, taking proper note of the organization of the great West of the country, even of the triumph of Americanism over all alien influences in these recent times, of the ascendancy of the Mayflower and Colonial sentiment of the republic today, notwithstanding the millions of immigrants that have come to its shores in the last two generations, can reasonably question the survival and the vigor of the strain that battled against and triumphed over unspeakable privations in the early days of the Massachusetts Bay and other New England settlements?

There are today tens of thousands of American citizens bearing Mayflower and Colonial names who take no interest in genealogies, even if they well might do so. The Mayflower and New England Colonial strain is not disappearing; it has been largely merged into the American strain which is continually diffused, but which is now more largely in evidence than ever before in the history of the nation. The lowering number of typical Yankees in New England, the gradual disappearance of the typical Boston merchant, or the typical Massachusetts farmer, means simply that these types, largely modified perhaps, have been led by circumstances to other parts of the country. They are not lost, they are not absorbed, they are visible, assertive, and pronounced in their new environment.

All that is said here with reference to the Mayflower and the New England Colonial strain is applicable to the descendants of the Jamestown, the Maryland, and other of the early Colonists, and to their descendants. Just a trifle too much academic learning, especially of a specialized or technical quality, enters into discussions of this entire subject. What is needed is more observation, which can be had only by traveling over the face of a very large country. It is not a reckless venture in statement to say that if the people who, as a rule, have advanced, and are advancing, theories upon the causes of the extinction of early Colonial strains were to visit some of the principal Middle Western cities, and while visiting them were to attend gatherings of the Sons of Massachusetts, the Sons of Vermont, the Sons of Connecticut, the Sons of New Hampshire, the Sons of Rhode Island, the Sons of Maine, or of any of the various New England socie-

ties, instead of seeking information in books and magazine articles, they would have a very different concept of their subject.

Notes and Comments

TO THE chorus of voices in old Europe claiming independence has been added that of the Basques. They should obtain a sympathetic hearing in the New World, for there is a tradition which gives them credit with having discovered America long before Columbus did so. It is even said that it was from Basque sailors that Columbus first heard of the existence of the western continent. Curiously, too, the Basque language is the only one in Europe which bears resemblance to the speech of the North American Indian; all of which, though interesting, does not provide the grounds on which the Basques are claiming their independence. Spanish history for the year 1832 has something to say about that, and it is possible that Spanish history for the year 1910 may have something more to say on the restoration of the Basque "fueros."

WHOEVER last summer had his first experience at pitching hay will be interested to hear that some ingenious person in Oregon has found a way of loading hay into a freight car without using a pitchfork. The load of hay is brought to the car, and then, without going into the details of the operation, it is blown in by a blower driven by a gasoline engine. The force of the current of air thus produced is said to pack the hay tighter than it can be packed by hand; but evidently the pleasure of loading it on the hay wagon in the old-fashioned way with the old-fashioned pitchfork is still to be enjoyed.

A FRENCH journalist and a French journal have had the honor of being mentioned in dispatches. As the French say, ils ne l'ont pas volés! The journalist is M. René Mercier, and the journal is his paper, L'Est Républicain. The offices are near Nancy railway station, and, as every one knows, Nancy was continually under German shell fire. It is recorded of M. Mercier that, come what might, he never departed from his brave good humor. One night his courage was fairly severely tested, as well as his resourcefulness, but neither failed. It was on a day in February that a shell destroyed a part of the offices and of the printing machines of L'Est Républicain. The editor and his staff, nothing daunted, set themselves to bring out the day's issue just as if nothing had occurred, and they succeeded. The issue contained a small announcement to the effect that, owing to a slight mishap, L'Est Républicain was a little late in appearing!

THERE are other instances of a fine courage and daring initiative in the journalistic profession during this war. The secret press of Belgium is, of course, in the very front rank of honorably mentioned. For long, in fact for the whole four years of the German occupation, a mystery which nobody could solve, neither the German governor who found La Libre Belgique on his breakfast table, nor the Belgian who was but one of the chain which passed the priceless sheet from hand to hand, none ever knew the identity of the editor of the paper which mocked and twitted the invader with impunity. It was only on the day that King Albert entered triumphantly into Brussels that La Libre Belgique ceased to appear, and the folk of Brussels knew that the editor was no other than their M. Jourdain, and that La Libre Belgique was Le Patriote. Under a war camouflage.

HOWEVER many United States soldiers may eventually decide to go back to the land, at least 3000 men released from service have decided to take to deep water. The United States Shipping Board, looking to the needs of the new United States merchant marine, is keeping in close touch with demobilization at the camps, and about one man in five of those who have already signed up for sea service is qualified for immediate work aboard ship. The others must undergo training on one or another vessel of the board's Atlantic training squadron, and groups of them arrive daily at the base in Boston. The schools for officers, started during the war by the Shipping Board in cooperation with colleges and technical schools, are being continued, and will provide the new shipping with deck officers and marine engineers. Altogether it looks as if the patriotic American and lover of the rolling sea might hereafter have no cause to regret the absence of the Stars and Stripes from the routes of trade.

THE report that workers in the coming Victory Liberty Loan campaign will receive medals made from captured German cannon conflicts with earlier tidings from Washington that these same captured cannon are to be distributed among towns and cities, and that so many have filed requests for them that there are not enough to go round. One cannon, to be sure, would make a large number of medals; and very likely more than one community would be cheerfully willing to relinquish its cannon to help on enthusiasm for a Liberty Loan campaign that is none the less important because the fighting is over. Unfortunately the cost is not. Cannon, however, are not the only captured matériel available for the purpose.

WITH other preparations by the United States for resuming its place on the seven seas comes the report of the Federal Tariff Commission, asked last spring by the Senate to examine the New York Merchants Association's recommendation of a free port, or zone, at the port of New York. The commission favors the idea, a "free zone" being a place where ships laden with cargo meant for transshipment to other countries and not for domestic consumption can come and go without the delay ordinarily imposed by customs proceedings. Such free zones have been found worth while by several nations. Hamburg and Copenhagen some time ago adopted the system; Gothenburg and Malmo adopted it later; free ports have been authorized in Spain, and are soon to be open to commerce at Christiania, Havre, and Marseilles. It is now five years since the New York Merchants Association made its recommendation, and events have since moved faster toward national recognition of its importance than might then have been expected.